

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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一拜禮

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## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

#### ELCHO SHIELD.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 16, 10.5 p.m.

In the competition for the Elcho Shield at Bisley Rifle Meeting, the scores were as follows:—  
England..... 1644  
Ireland ..... 1019  
Scotland..... 1583

#### MCKINNON CUP.

In the McKinnon Cup competition the results were:—

Canada ..... 1581  
England..... 1509  
Ireland..... 1544  
Scotland..... 1540  
New Zealand..... 1509  
Guernsey ..... 1409  
South Africa..... 1487  
India..... 1430

#### QUEEN MARY'S PRIZE.

In the competition for Queen Mary's Prize, the winner was Corporal Gobbie, of the 4th Royal Scots, with a score of 154.

Sergeant Nokes, 8th London, Rifleman Venables of the 21st London, and Lance-Corporal Clarke, of the 9th Lincoln, each scored 153.

[It will be seen from a later Reuter telegram appearing in another column that, after Corporal Gobbie being declared the winner, Lance-Corporal Clarke claimed another shot and got it, thus bringing his score up to 156.]

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### HOME CRICKET.

#### LATEST RESULTS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 15, 9.55 p.m.

The following are the latest County Cricket results to hand:—  
Yorkshire beat Hampshire by 10 wickets.

Lancashire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 141 runs.

Kent drew with Sussex.

Essex drew with Notts.

Worcester beat Surrey by 9 runs.

Warwickshire beat North Hants by 227 runs.

#### VICTORY FOR INDIAN XI.

London, July 16, 9.55 p.m.

The Indian Eleven beat Leicestershire by 7 wickets.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICA'S GRATIFICATION.

NO OBSTACLE IN SENATE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, July 15, 9.46 a.m.

A message from Washington says President Taft has expressed gratification at the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The State Department is greatly pleased and it is believed there will be no obstacle raised in the Senate against the ratification of the Anglo-American Arbitration when submitted.

### FRANCE READY TO SIGN AGREEMENT.

POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, July 15, 9.45 a.m.

A Washington message says that France has expressed readiness to sign an arbitration treaty with the United States similar to the Anglo-American Treaty.

Possibly both treaties will be signed simultaneously.

### AVIATOR KILLED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, July 15, 9.45 a.m.

Whilst flying at Algiers the aviator, Paillote fell and was instantly killed.

### TREATY STIPULATIONS.

CLAUSES AND ARTICLES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Bombay, July 15, 2.5 p.m.

The following stipulations taken from the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1905 and published in the newspapers on the 7th September of that year, have been agreed to.

Clauses A, B, C, and preamble are to remain unaltered.

Articles 1 and 2 are to remain unchanged.

Articles 3, 4, and 6 are to be omitted.

Article 5 becomes Article 3.  
Article 7 becomes Article 5.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A new clause which refers to arbitration becomes Article 4.

Article 8 becomes Article 6, and remains unchanged with the exception of the omission of the words "subject to the provisions of Article 6."

The Foreign Office has published an exchange of notes between Sir Edward Grey and Baron Kato for a period which has extended over two years, regarding the Article in the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1894 so far as concerns the favoured nation treatment between Japan and Canada.

### THE CANADIAN FIRES.

#### GREAT DESTRUCTION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Bombay, July 15, 3.20 p.m.

A cable from Ottawa states that fresh fires are breaking out in various places in northern Ontario. The Town of Matheson, which has a population of 2,300 is doomed to destruction.

All Tuesday afternoon and night men worked hard to quell the flames but were terribly burned.

Many entered Golden City with their faces terribly disfigured. One man's arms were so badly burned from the elbows that he died soon after arrival.

On the Quebec side of Lake Temiscaming fires are raging as far as the eye can see.

### MOROCCO.

#### FRENCH NEWSPAPER HINTS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, July 15, 6.5 p.m.

French newspapers are dropping hints regarding the Franco-German conversations about Morocco, stating that all turns upon the German demands for compensation either in Gaboon or the French Congo.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

#### INCREASED SHIPPING RATES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, July 15, 6.5 p.m.

In Liverpool, many shipping companies have decided, owing to the recent strike, to advance passenger rates, possible freights. Passenger tickets to the United States and America will possibly be increased from five to ten shillings.

### BRITISH WELCOME TREATY.

UNIVERSAL ARBITRATION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Bombay, July 15, 11.55 p.m.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty has been welcomed by all parties in Britain.

Some papers emphasise the point that it is the happy outcome of the Imperial Conference.

The Treaty is universally regarded as paving the way for the Anglo-American Arbitration and general extension of arbitration, while it confirms our friendship with Japan and helps in the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

The omission of references to Korea and Britain's right to take measures to safeguard her Indian possessions is regarded as due to facts rendering such references superfluous.

### SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

#### THE MCKINNON CUP.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 16, 12.25 a.m.

The shoot for the McKinnon Cup at Bisley Rifle Meeting resulted as follows:—

Canada..... 1581  
England..... 1509  
Ireland..... 1544  
Scotland..... 1540  
New Zealand..... 1500  
Guernsey..... 1409  
South Africa..... 1487  
India..... 1430

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### QUEEN MARY'S PRIZE.

London, July 16, 12.25 a.m.

With an aggregate score of 154 points, Corporal Gobbie, of the Fourth Scots Guards, won Queen Mary's Prize.

After the announcement of Corporal Gobbie's victory, Lance-Corporal Clarke, of the Fifth Lincolnshire Regiment, claimed another shot. This was allowed, and Clarke's score reached 156, whereupon he was declared the winner.

### LORD KITCHENER.

BRITISH AGENT IN EGYPT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 16, 7 a.m.

It is officially announced that Field Marshal Viscount Herbert Kitchener has been appointed to succeed the late Sir Eldon Gorst as British Agent and Ambassador in Egypt.

### IRISH BY-ELECTIONS.

#### TWO NATIONALISTS RETURNED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 16, 10.40 a.m.

Mr. T. M. Healy has been returned for North East Cork in the Nationalist interest.

Mr. (P. J.) Muldoon has been elected member for East Cork.

[Mr. Healy formerly sat for North South and Mr. J. Muldoon for East Wicklow, also on the Nationalist side.]

### LONG SWIM CHAMPION.

#### ENGLISH AMATEUR RACE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 16, 10.40 a.m.

Champion, the New Zealander, has won the English Amateur Long Swimming Championship. The race took place on the Thames.

Champion covered the five-mile course in 1 hour, 6 minutes, and 11 seconds.

Bettlesby finished second in the time of 1 hour, 8 minutes, and 25 seconds.

There were thirty competitors in the event.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### WELSH NATIONAL LIBRARY.

KING LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 16, 10.40 a.m.

His Majesty King George V. performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Welsh National Library at Aberystwith.

In his speech on that occasion, His Majesty said that the people of Wales had always been remarkable for their energy and self-sacrifice in the furtherance of morals and of intellectual and aesthetic ideals.

The Library, His Majesty said, would reflect every phase of Welsh national life and industries.

### DEATH OF LORD BELLEW.

#### AN IRISH BARON.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 16, 12.25 a.m.

The death is announced of Lord Bellew.

[Baron Bellew was the third baron of that title, and had been Lieutenant of the County of Louth since 1898. He was born in 1855, and in 1883 married Mildred, the daughter of Sir Humphrey de Trafford. The heir to the title is the Hon. George Leopold Bryan Bellew.]

### BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

#### THE NEW ALLIANCE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 16, 4.50 p.m.

The opinions of the Japanese papers regarding the terms of the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance have not yet been received.

### GERMAN VIEWS.

"The Berliner Tageblatt" pays a compliment to British diplomacy for the extreme cleverness shown in solving the problem of renewing the Alliance, which otherwise would have become practically worthless.

The "Vossische Zeitung" declares that under the new terms the friendship between the two Powers remains, but the obligation to render help has been pierced through and through.

The "Tage-Zeitung" declares that the new Alliance is a most important political success for the United States of America, which are on the way to become the second centre of a mighty British state system.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### HANKOW EXHIBITION. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.)]

Peking, July 16.

The Co-operative Society formed by the members of the various provincial assemblies, intends to hold an exhibition at Hankow next year in commemoration of the 5th year's preparation for the formation of a Constitutional Government for China.

### CHINA AND SIAM.

#### SIAMESE OPPRESS MERCHANTS.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.)]

Peking, July 16.

The Chinese residents in Siam have telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that strong measures should be taken against the action of the Siamese Government in prohibiting the Chinese residents in Siam from forming a commercial union there.

### FINANCIAL STRAIN.

#### IN THE PROVINCES.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.)]

Peking, July 16.

The President of the Board of Finance has telegraphed to the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to the effect that owing to the financial strain in the provinces, they are permitted to raise funds locally, but on no account should they raise foreign loans.

### OFFICIAL IMPEACHED.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.)]

Peking, July 16.

The Cabinet ministers and other officials in the provinces have impeached the President of the Ministry of Communications for sacrificing his country.

The Prince Regent has handed all these impeachments to the President for perusal.

### SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.)]

Peking, July 16.

Three suspected revolutionists have been arrested outside the Shun-chi gate in Peking.

They have been handed over to the Ministry of Interior and the Commander of the military forces for investigation.

### CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.)]

Peking, July 16.

The Chinese Consul at Yokohama has been appointed Charge d'Affaires at Mexico.

### The Weather Forecast.









## THE £10,000,000 LOAN.

The Peking correspondent of "The North China Daily News" of 5th inst. says:—

As may be remembered, the signature of the £10,000,000 loan for currency reform and Manchurian enterprises was but a preliminary step to the issue of funds for these purposes. The Banks interested were given six months for the consideration of the currency programme of the Chinese Government, the basis of which, it was understood, was to be the memorials of the Ministry of Finance, and the edicts sanctioning them, which were published last year. In the case of the money required for use in Manchuria, the Chinese Government had to submit a satisfactory statement of the enterprises to which it was to be devoted.

In finally deciding upon the currency scheme many important and intricate questions have to be considered, and in order to arrive at some basis of settlement satisfactory to the banks, Dr. Chon Chin-tao, Vice-President of the Taching Government Bank, is to proceed to Europe shortly to meet representatives of the International group. It is understood that the place of meeting is Paris, and that among those present will be Mr. W. D. Straight, Mr. E. G. Hillier, and Mr. Cordes, representing American, British and German interests, respectively. The meeting was to have taken place on July 15, but as Dr. Chon has been unable to get a passage by the Siberian Railway until July 11 it cannot now possibly take place until the end of the month.

## The Manchurian Side.

Meanwhile it seems certain that complications have arisen in regard to the Manchurian portion of the loan. Though no protest has been made by either the Japanese or Russian Governments in Peking, it is understood that the latter has made representations to the effect that it considers Article 15 a violation of the open door policy in Europe and America. Article 15 reads as follows:—

If the Imperial Chinese Government should desire to obtain from other than Chinese sources, funds in addition to the proceeds derived from this loan, to continue or complete the operations contemplated under this agreement, the Imperial Chinese Government shall first invite the Banks to undertake a loan to provide the funds required, but should the Imperial Chinese Government fail to agree with the Banks as to the terms of such supplementary loan, then other financial groups may be invited to undertake the same; and should the Imperial Chinese Government decide to invite foreign capitalists to participate with Chinese interests in Manchurian business contemplated under this loan, or to be undertaken in connection therewith, the Banks shall first be invited to so participate.

**Employment of the Money.**  
Of the £10,000,000 which it was stipulated might be advanced forthwith for the Manchurian enterprises, a sum of £400,000 has already been handed over to the Chinese Government, £300,000 has been earmarked for plague expenditure, while the balance of £300,000 has been allocated to various industrial, mining and agricultural enterprises. It is understood that before leaving for home the French Minister, M. de Margerie, strongly urged the Manchurian Viceroy not, for the present, to apply for any further portion of the Manchurian loan. The French contribution to the first instalment is said to have been advanced under protest, and the French Minister informed the Viceroy that in view of Russia's protest it would be better to await the result of his visit to Paris before applying for further funds.

Of course, it is by no means certain yet that even the currency portion of the loan will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the Chinese Government, after conferring Double Dragons upon the bankers concerned, has realized that its action has been somewhat hasty, and has requested the recipients not to wear or show the Order for the present.

## LADIES' FIRE BRIGADE.

A large crowd greeted the first public appearance of the Burton Ladies' Fire Brigade at a fête held recently on the largest football ground in the town. The ladies numbered 18, the captain being Miss Maud Couch, the daughter of the superintendent of the borough brigade. They presented a striking appearance in uniforms of regulation blue and red, set off with smart caps. The captain's accoutrements were silver-faced.

A smart turn out was effected on the manual engine, and the crowd galloped round the enclosure amidst hearty cheers. A realistic display followed, the hose being run out and water played on a high canvas tower. Capt. Couch manipulating the jet in workmanlike style. Numerous rescues were made, girls ascending to the upper stories and lowering victims by means of ladders. Sealing-ladders were used with agility, and the firewomen jumped from the top of the tower into the net without any hesitation.

The ladies worked their engine with a will, and betrayed no sign of nervousness. They further proved themselves skilled in first-aid ambulance work, and treated several victims of the fire. After other exhibitions had been given, the girls mounted the engine again and drove off amidst tremendous applause.

The Burton Ladies' Brigade claim to be the first and only female fire brigade in existence. The training was carried out by the borough firemen, and the initial display was the outcome of many drills carried out away from the public eye.

## MELVILLE STONE BREAKS LONG SILENCE.

Mr. Melville Stone, the Manager of the Associated Press in America, who some three months ago was called to task by the American Press Society and the American Asiatic Association for a number of unwarranted reflections on foreign residents in Japan, made on the strength of a cursory visit to the country, has at last replied.

The purport of this reply is not made public as yet, the letter having to come before the committees of the two organizations. It is reported, however, that Mr. Stone withdraws his statement that Japanese were not allowed on the race-track at Nagasaki; but on other matters his replies are said to be unsatisfactory. It is to be hoped that after the matter is considered in committees the reply will be published, seeing that the question concerns the whole foreign community, who are anxious to know the kind of defence that has been made by Mr. Stone.

## A TRIBUTE TO OUR VOLUNTEERS.

A correspondent of a home paper recalls an incident at Hongkong in the following letter:—

"I notice that a contingent of ten officers and non-commissioned officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps will attend the Coronation celebrations in June. It may interest your readers to know that this is one of few volunteer commands that have been called out for active service. This was in 1898, when the Chinese at Kowloon City, objecting to the establishment of British rule in the New Territory, threatened trouble. Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, the commandant of the corps, who is of course, to be one of the Coronation contingent, is probably the only officer who ever took the field in evening dress. On that occasion the call for volunteers came late in the evening, and the commandant, who happened to be dining out was informed, by means of the telephone, of the serious developments at Kowloon City. Realizing that there was no time for ceremony, he slipped on a greatcoat over his boiled shirt and swallow-tails, and hurried off to join his men in their night march to the scene of the disturbance, some miles distant from Hongkong."

## A CHANGE OF CALENDAR.

The members of the Military Council have had some discussions amongst themselves as to the possibility of China authorizing a change in her calendar by the adoption of the solar instead of the lunar system which has been in vogue in China for many centuries. They know that astronomy forms one of the most useful scientific studies among foreigners and that it is the one subject which seems to be inexhaustible and vast enough to occupy investigators for generations to come. It will always baffle human research fully to comprehend it. Perhaps, human knowledge in other sciences is but in its infancy also. At the request of the Military Council the Board of Astronomers gave permission to allow some students from a surveying school under the control of the Council to examine the instruments, etc., kept by the Board. The result was that the students reported that, although the Board of Astronomers has not been discredited by the outside world in the past for its accomplishments, yet it is very much behind the times now, especially with regard to the scientific apparatus used in the observatory, which should be the most important department of such a Board. These instruments, together with the telescopes, are all of an obsolete pattern upon which, as the Board itself has admitted, it does not depend to compile the annual edition of the Chinese calendar. They have been simply lying there as ornaments! The Councilors are said to prefer a reform of the Chinese system of referring to the moon by adopting the solar system of computation for a year. They find that a similar proposal was brought forward by the National Assembly during its last session; and Prince Tsai Tso is still more enthusiastic about the necessity of the change. However, as the matter affects the whole empire, it would be too indiscreet for a single person to take the initial step. His Highness will first consult the Cabinet, whose consent is absolutely essential to bring it to a successful issue; and then the Prince Regent will be asked to give his sanction. The fate of the old Astronomical Board seems sealed; but what could it expect if it refused to advance with the times? The unfit must go to give place to the fit, this is the rule of nature.

## DREAM OF EMPIRE

Mrs. Annie Besant, in an address at Queen's Hall last month, made some interesting references to the relations between Britain and her colonies.

They could not (continued Mrs. Besant) leave India out of the Empire which they were building up, and that was where the colonies were making a great mistake. By their treatment of Indians they were undermining the Empire in India, for every Indian resented being an outcast under the flag which he had been taught to respect and for which many of his countrymen had fought and died.

There were two women in England who stood out above others in dealing with this question. One was the Princess of Wales, now King George V., who in his speech at the Guildhall declared that India must be ruled by sympathy, and the other was the late Viceroy, Lord Minto, who in the midst of danger stood calm and firm and trusted the Indians. And now for the first time in India a monarch of the West was to be crowned in the East. Never before had such an honor been paid to a part of the Empire, and then when England and India were linked together in the imagination and emotion could they not see in that the promise of a mighty Empire in which East and West should be joined together, and in which each should help the other.

## LONDON HORSE SHOW.

Olympia Decorated for Coronation Season—American Exhibitors.

London, June 12.—The international horse show, the fifth annual event, opened at Olympia to-day in a blaze of colour and attractiveness which easily eclipsed anything previously attempted here. The fact that the Coronation season is in full swing, combined with the excellence of the exhibits, constituting a record both in numbers and quality, the international character of the enterprise, and the immense advance bookings assure success.

The whole interior of the great building was a fine sight, closely resembling in appearance "The Rows" at Chester, the Old World spot with which so many visiting Americans are acquainted. White Tudor buildings, with their oak beams and red-tiled roofs, landscape of mountain, and hawthorn trees in the background, ivy-clad walls, and a wealth of flowers everywhere, carried out admirably the idea of the old-time Elizabethan village.

Judge W. H. Moore and Walter Winans were among the largest exhibitors, and their stables, as usual, were decorated in lavish style with flowers and flags. The American officers who will compete in the jumping competitions had stalls marked with the shield of the Stars and Stripes. The total of their horses was small in comparison with the entries of the Russians and Germans, who had brought over great numbers.

The programme of events is so extended that it will be necessary to hold three sessions daily. The preliminary jumping round for the course and chargers classes opened this morning. The competition will continue throughout the day. In the chargers event the German cavalry chargers practically swept the board: They took first, third, and fourth places, leaving the second to an English horse. Quandary, the first of the American horses to appear, made a poor showing, exhibiting several faults.

## MYSTERIOUS SCIENCE.

The Maidstone coroner recently inquired into the death of Miss May Frost, aged 23, daughter of a resident of Eccles, who died suddenly at Sheel's Court, Maidstone, the establishment of the Brothers Grant, who describe themselves as "Human X-Ray Scientists."

The deceased's mother stated that her daughter was suffering from consumption, and she took her to Sheel's Court, because the medical man who had been attending her had given up hope.

Dr. Travers, who made a post-mortem examination, certified that death was due to tuberculosis of the lungs.

Albert Errant, in evidence, said he was a scientist. "We practice," he stated, "a science only known to me and my brother."

The coroner: What is your science?—Witness: It is a science which has never been put before the public, and I shall not disclose it.

The coroner: What were you before you became a scientist?—Witness: A sanitary inspector and insurance superintendent.

The coroner: You are only a scientist so far as the human body is concerned?—Witness: Animals, trees, or any living things act under my treatment.

The coroner: How do you apply this wonderful science?—Witness: In this way (making a pass with his hand).

The coroner: If a tree were decaying could you stop the decay?—Witness: I could if I wished.

Replying to other questions, the witness asserted that he could see through anyone. He could, in fact, look right through a steel door. He kept the deceased alive until the valves of her heart gave out.

There was no person living who could escape his power.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

The coroner told Mr. Grant that he was treading on very thorny ground, and advised him to be careful how he acted.

## THE BIRKBECK BANK.

## Official Statements.

Late on Saturday, June 10, the following statement was issued at the bank:—

We beg to announce that by the leave of the Court, arrangements have been made with the Bank of England to advance the necessary funds for the purpose of enabling an immediate payment to be made of 10s. in the £ to customers who have deposited, and current account balances. Cheques drawn on current accounts or deposit forms duly filled up (both of which can be obtained on application at the Birkbeck Bank) for an amount not exceeding 10s. in the £ will be met in cash, or the drafts will be honoured if presented through a bank.

Great care must be exercised in drawing a cheque or filling up a deposit withdrawal form, so that the amount thereof does not exceed 10s. in the £, otherwise delay must arise in cashing the same.

It would be a convenience if as many customers as possible would avail themselves of the assistance of banks in clearing the cheques.

This notice does not extend to fully-paid or partly-paid shares.

H. Brougham, Senior Official Receiver.

William Plender, Special Manager appointed by the Court.

June 10, 1911.

Subsequently the following was issued:—

Notice to depositors and customers who are indebted for advances on mortgages or other securities:—

Depositors and customers who are indebted for advances on mortgages or other securities must apply in writing to the Special Manager in reference to the payment of 10s. in the £ on their deposit or current account balances. They cannot be dealt with over the counter or through other banks.

William Plender, Special Manager.

Now that the Bank of England has arranged to advance the money to enable payment of 10s. in the £ to depositors, the intervention of the sixteen joint stock banks, of course, is rendered unnecessary.

An official of the Bank stated with regard to the position of the "A" and "B" shareholders that their claims will be dealt with later. "Ordinary depositors will be first dealt with," he said, "and a further notice will no doubt be issued by the Official Receiver telling the 'A' and 'B' holders how they may get their money."

## WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

## THE "HUSSAR" COLLAR

\$5.00 ..... per doz.

In all depths from 1½ in. to 3 in.

PERFECT FITTING.

THESE COLLARS are HAND DRESSED assuring a perfect fit and a longer period of wearing than machine ironed.

## WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1911. [1048]

## STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAU MATI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery. Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Bearcrossfield Road. Tel. K 32.

R. WOOD, Manager. Hongkong, 1st Mar. 1911. [931]

## Intimations



## SHORTEST &amp; QUICKEST ROUTE

## BETWEEN THE FAR EAST &amp; EUROPE via DAIREN. SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Sakiko Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

## NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen ( " ).....Ar.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Tues.	Fri.
\$40	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	6.00 a.m.	"	"	"
Y14.95	Mukden ( " ).....Ar.	1.50 p.m.	"	"	"
Y11.50	Changchun ( " ).....Ar.	2.05 "	"	"	"
R 9.60	(Russian Train).....Lv.	8.30 "	"	"	"
	Harbin ( " ).....Ar.	9.10 a.m.	Mon. Thurs.	Sat.	

Connecting at Harbin with

## SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	Changchun ( " ).....Ar.	Mon. Tues.	Wed. Thurs.	Fri.
R 9.60	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	8.25 p.m.	"	"	"
Y11.50	Mukden ( " ).....Ar.	10.30 "	"	"	"
Y14.95	Dairen ( " ).....Ar.	5.10 a.m.	"	"	"
Y40.00	(Steamer).....Lv.	5.25 "	"	"	"
	Shanghai ( " ).....Ar.	1.30 p.m.	Wed. Fri.	Sat. Sun.	

Connecting at Harbin with

\* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service. Express Extra Fare .....Y3.00 Sleeping Car Supplement.....Y6.00

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS—Yamato Hotel (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

## DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Manuten." Codes: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

## FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Output 3,500 tons per day. Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tieltsin Depots and also at Cheloo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

## MINING DEPARTMENT.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

## DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Manuten." Codes: A. B. C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [748]

## PER S.S. "LUTZOW"



## A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF SIMON ARZT CIGARETTES.

G. PRIEN, Hongkong, Hotel Building.

Phone 174.

## WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1098]

## "The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

Just the thing for a Picnic

A small cask of O. B. Beer

Fresh from the Brewery.

"Just Try It"



# A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whiskies.

For over 30 Years WATSON'S 'E' has maintained the reputation of the FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1910.

[28]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to secure the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

### The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 17th, 1911.

#### IRELAND AND THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

The question of Home Rule for Ireland is not so new a matter that some people appear to believe, and if history books are true, the sister island did have a Parliament though its powers were in the same state as those of the House of Lords promise to be in the near future. A Parliament did exist that its powers were sadly limited, even more so than those of our own Legislative Council. No power of independent legislation was invested in the Irish legislators and every act that they passed had to receive the full sanction of the English Council in London, which could revise any measure however it pleased them. This was provided for by Poyning's law, and had matters been allowed to rest where they did the constitutional history of the Emerald Isle would have been comparatively uneventful and for all we know an Irish Parliament might have been in existence at the present day. But in 1719 a bill was passed by the English making all laws passed at Westminster valid in Ireland. This was irritating enough but three years later Walpole granted to one William Wood the right of minting copper coins for Ireland to the extent of £108,000. It was in an attack on this that Dean Swift rose to such prominence by his writings entitled "Letters by M. B. Drapier." Swift beat the government on the question and the patent to Wood had to be withdrawn. Five years later the British Government took away the franchise from the Roman Catholics and as a direct result only one-sixth of the people possessed a vote. Matters went from bad to worse but through the instrumentality of Mr. Fox, in May 1782 the statute setting forth the dependence of the Irish Parliament was repealed. In the same year the English Parliament abolished many of the restrictions on Irish trade; it modified Poyning's law and through the efforts of that great orator Richard Grattan Parliament was persuaded to pass a resolution which has since been known as the "Declaration of Right" declaring the complete Legislative independence of Ireland.

Ireland was then in the most favourable position that she had ever been in, though the fault still remained that the Protestant Irish had the complete control of the island's affairs. It was at this juncture that Ireland and France came again into close contact with each other, and as was the case in the past the result was disastrous to the Celt. Two attempts to help Ireland by the French proved abortive. The leader of the Irish Patriots, Wolfe Tone, was captured on board a French vessel and avoided execution by suicide. That and the number of secret societies always militating against the English was the chief reason for the abolition of the Irish Parliament and on the day that commenced the nineteenth century Ireland sent her representatives to the British Parliament. From that time onward there has always been agitation in Ireland for Home Rule.

Between the granting of a complete legislative independence and the abolition of the privileges given, not twenty years had passed and during that time the gratitude of the sons of Tara had been actively evinced by the league that they had entered into with England's then deadly enemy, France.

It is people with such a history that are now claiming legislative independence and are prepared to go to any length to get it. The bearing of the Vote bill on the question is a matter for serious consideration. It is clear that it favours the designs of the Redmondites; for otherwise they would not have patiently waited as they have done but by threats of withdrawing their support from the government brought about the introduction of the Home Rule Bill. They and the government could have passed the measure through the Lower House but the Lords would have been the great and impassable obstacle to further progress. The removal of this barrier, which now seems to be only a matter of time, will open the way for the passage of a bill that will give absolute legislative independence to Ireland and hand the destinies of the country over to the tender mercies of one particular faction. Speaking quite a century ago Lord Cornwallis said: "This country (Ireland) could not be saved without the Union; but you must not take it for granted that it will be saved by it. Much care and management will be necessary; and if the British place their confidence in an Irish faction, all will be ruined." If that were true then, it is equally so now and it is to be hoped that even at this last hour an opportunity will come for saving Ireland from that faction which a statesman, now long dead, prophesied would mean ruin. The history of the Irish makes out an unanswerable case against their claims. It is true they have evinced patriotism on occasions of Royal visits but in view of the utterances of their leading politicians, this appears to be all lip service, and it would seem that a complete and separate autonomy is required by the Dictator and his satellites.

#### DAY BY DAY.

The love of praise, however concealed by art, reigns more or less, and glows in every heart.

#### Card Sharppers.

We hear on good authority, that the Colony is at the moment harbouring a gang of card-sharppers and toughs. The gang is about half a dozen strong and are ready to fleece any one, weak enough to fall into their clutches. This is but a word of warning which we hope will put the unwary on their guard.

Five men were fined \$10 each by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this morning for street-gambling.

The masters of five fishing junks were fined \$5 apiece this morning for trespassing on Stonecutter's Island.

Inspector Cameron charged a fifteen-year-old youth at the Magistracy this morning with stealing \$1 from a woman. The case was remanded.

It is reported to the Police that someone entered No. 46, Wuhu Street and stole a box of clothing valued at \$7 and \$17 in money.

A Chinaman was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks this morning by Mr. F. A. Hazeland for returning from banishment.

A native youth was awarded six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks this morning for stealing a jacket from a house in Wyndham Street.

We are given to understand that the old post office has been let. At present a portion of the building is being used by clerks in the employ of the Official Receiver.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 1st July, 1911, amounted to 37,588.61 tons and sales during the period, to 32,197.18 tons.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the silk for New York shipped by the Blue Funnel Proteus was delivered at its destination on 11th inst.—27 days in transit from Hongkong and 17 days from Yokohama.

A goldsmith of 264, Queen's Road Central entrusted one of his folks the other day with \$40 worth of gold for the purpose of making up some pieces of jewellery. The man went to Canton and has not been seen since.

**Chinese Recreation Club.** Yesterday, in presence of a large number of visitors, the pavilion erected near Belle View Hotel, for the convenience of the members of the Chinese Recreation Club, for sea-bathing purposes, was formally opened.

#### Trouble Near the New Territory.

The frontier separating the New Territory from the Chinese districts of Ying Tak and Ching Yuen, is being greatly disturbed by bandits who are playing havoc with the neighbouring villages. The Canton authorities have despatched Colonel Kung with a regiment of soldiers to the place in question to get rid of these pests.

#### Sampan Nuisance off Shamoen.

The boats mooring off Shamoen for taking passengers are increasing daily in number, and some of them have been doing a flourishing business in harbouring girls of a certain class. This has come to the knowledge of the Customs Commissioner, who has consulted with the Shipping Master in Canton on the subject of prohibiting these boats from mooring off Shamoen for hire.

Besides, the Customs Commissioner is said to have written to Admiral Li Chun, requesting him to instruct the Commander of the 8th Regiment of soldiers stationed near Shamoen to jointly consider with the Shipping Master, the scheme for registering and controlling the boats mooring off Shamoen for taking fares.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. on July 17, 8.45 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon near or over Formosa moving N.N.E. or N.E. Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Western Carolines, direction unknown.

At Yachow in Szechuan a monument presumed to belong to the Han dynasty has been discovered and is exciting a good deal of curiosity among the local savants.

"We are, informed, by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. that they have received cable advice that the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 7.1-2 per cent."

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Sidney Barton to be Chinese Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Peking, and Mr. Herbert Phillips to be one of His Majesty's Vice-Consuls in China.

**Plague Return.** During the 24 hours ended at noon on Saturday, there were reported in the Colony five cases of plague, three of which were fatal.

#### The Traffic in Girls.

A native woman was charged in the Police Court this morning at the instance of the Registrar-General's Department with kidnapping a fourteen-year-old girl from the country for the purpose of prostitution. The defendant, it appears, held out alluring but false prospects to the girl of handsome earnings, but when the unfortunate creature discovered the woman's real intentions she went out into the street crying out for help. The woman was subsequently arrested. It is alleged that the woman accepted an offer of \$140 for the girl.

#### Major C. F. Menzies to Retire.

Major G. F. Menzies, South Lancashire Regiment, one of the officers of the late Chinese Regiment of Infantry, will shortly have to go on retired pay under the age rules, unless promoted in the interim. He helped to make the Chinese Regiment, and for some time was judicial assistant to the Viceroy of Pechili. Major Menzies afterwards took an active share in the work of organizing the native Police forces in the neighbourhood of Shanghai and retired from China about 18 months ago.

#### Trying Season at Bangkok.

The present season is very trying for both natives and foreigners alike in Bangkok. The hospital wards are all nearly occupied by patients. Besides other patients there are at present six European gentlemen and three European ladies, undergoing treatment in the St. Louis Hospital. Fever and dysentery are the prevailing diseases. Happily, however, none of these cases is pronounced serious.

#### An Awkward Situation.

The average Chinese thief stops at nothing. Inspector Kerr charged a native before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning for stealing a pair of trousers from a fellow-Chinese. It appears that the complainant who is a washerman, was sleeping on the hill-side in Kennedy Road at 3 o'clock this morning, when defendant came up and attempted to deprive the slumbering one of his lower garments. On waking up, the victim discovered that his trousers had been pulled down to his knees and were about to disappear altogether. He gave the alarm and the Police gave chase and arrested the fleeing party. This morning, the latter was awarded one month's hard labour for his little escapade.

#### Canton-Macao Railway.

The syndicate for the construction of the Canton-Macao Railway has already laid the route marked out. From Fong Chun to Macao there will be five sections, and work will commence next month. The syndicate has applied to the Canton Viceroy for military protection along the places through which the line will pass. The syndicate also begged His Excellency to communicate with the Governor of Macao regarding the commencement of the work on the railroad.

#### Typhoon Warnings.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.40 a.m. on July 16, 9 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Bashii Channel moving N. W. or N.N.W.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. on July 17, 8.45 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon near or over Formosa moving N.N.E. or N.E. Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Western Carolines, direction unknown.

#### SUPREME COURT.

##### TO-DAY.

Before Sir Francis Piggett and Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Before a full court this morning the appeal was heard in which Li Po Hung was the appellant and Li Po Ling Shi, Li Tsing Pak, Li Po Ling and the Po Ling were the respondents.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster is counsel for the appellant and that judgment delivered in the action on March 3rd he reversed and that it may be judged that the plaintiff recover against the respondents contribution in respect of the sum of \$82,212.40 and interest thereon as claimed in the writ of summons in this case and his costs of action and of this appeal to be taxed.

The case heard in March was one in which the plaintiffs were the Li Po Hung Bank and the defendants the Yik Lung Bank and seven other Chinese signatories of a letter of guarantee securing the sum of \$82,212.40 being as to \$80,511 the amount paid by the plaintiff to the Imperial Bank and as to the balance thereof expenses incurred by the plaintiff in raising the said amount on mortgage as surety for the defendants under a contract in writing dated 20th May 1904, whereby the plaintiff and the defendants guaranteed the repayment to the said Imperial Bank all sums to the extent of \$150,000 as might become due to the said Bank.

Mr. Alabaster appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Potter appeared for three of the defendants.

Mr. Alabaster said that the case was concisely this. These were brothers suing each other, plaintiff suing his brother and his mother—she might be a concubine but the male defendants were the sons of the late Lee Sing. One of the sons named Li Pok contracted a number of debts at the time when he was manager of the Lip Hoeng Bank and pressure was brought to bear on the various members of the family to pay his debts, and eventually a letter of guarantee was signed in which the members of the family guaranteed to pay all such debts up to \$115,000. Plaintiff had under this guarantee, paid the sum of \$80,000.

This morning at the Court, Mr. Alabaster again appeared for appellant and said his learned friend, Mr. Potter, appeared for the defendants who put in a defence in the court below—that was with the exception of the Yik Ling bank and the last respondent Li Po Ling. The Yik Ling bank put in no defence, and Li Po Ling had another defence from that of the others, in that he was an infant. Mr. Alabaster reviewed the case and said:—

The plaintiff's claim was the contribution of a letter of guarantee dated May 20, 1904, which was signed and under which the plaintiff was called upon to pay. They admitted he had paid this sum, but in Paragraph 3 of the amended statement of defence, they said that subsequently to the 20th May, to wit, on January 11th of the following year, there was some sort of agreement in writing between various people including the plaintiff, but not exactly the same people who signed the guarantee under which they agreed to pay 80,000 dollars of debts, and on the true construction of this second agreement the rights of construction in the earlier agreement were waived.

The Puisne Judges: Did all parties who signed the first agreement, sign the second?

Mr. Alabaster: No, they were slightly different, that is, there were other parties.

Continuing Mr. Alabaster said they did not even sign the written agreement of January 11th because it was said that was set aside and later in the day a verbal agreement was entered into under which they agreed to waive any rights of contribution under the original debt of guarantee and then they gave particulars of what they have done under this agreement.

The Chief Justice: Can't you tell us the story colloquially; it would be much better.

Mr. Alabaster: They gave the list of respondents and plaintiffs with their aliases. Continuing Mr. Alabaster said that on the 20th May, 1904, it was admitted that a letter of guarantee was

addressed to the Imperial Bank of China. The whole of the family was concerned in two Chinese banks, how much concerned, they did not know.

Subsequently to that date there was a meeting of the family. On the 17th January 1905 the Imperial Bank of China issued a writ against the guarantors except the infant, and claimed over \$99,000. On the 10th January another writ was issued for \$28,000 and on the 20th plaintiff executed a mortgage to two co-sureties to secure payment of \$115,000.

In July or August he obtained a reassignment of the mortgage of 21,000 dollars and then, as a matter of fact, he executed other mortgages of sufficient amount to pay off the Imperial Bank of China's claim.

The Chief Justice: The plaintiff did?

Mr. Alabaster: Yes. The case was proceeding when we went to press.

#### OPIUM ON THE PET-CHABURI.

The illicit smuggling of opium on board ships still continues. At six o'clock yesterday morning, a man was arrested on the Pet-chaburi as the result of a "find" of 950 taels of loose raw opium. At first the coxswain of the ship was suspected of being the owner of the drug, but he said that it was the property of a lump-trimmer. As the latter was missing, a search was made for him and resulted in his being discovered hiding in one of the life-boats. This morning, he appeared before the Magistrate, but was discharged owing to want of evidence.

#### LEAGUE TENNIS.

By winning their game against Queen's College on Saturday the Y.M.C.A. made their position at the top of the League sure. The Y.M.C.A. has now won the shield for the second time, it being won the first year, 1909, by Kowloon, 1910, Y.M.C.A. 1911, Y.M.C.A. The scores for Saturday's game are:—Y.M.C.A. 50, Queen's College 43.

Hickling and Joseland beat Crook and Sutherland 8-3, beat Barlow and Bird 8-3, beat Brown and Birbeck 9-2, Shorey and Williams lost to Crook and Sutherland 5-8, beat Barlow and Bird 8-3, beat Brown and Birbeck 6-5, Lo Broton and Viveash lost to Crook and Sutherland 5-8, lost to Barlow and Bird 1-10, beat Brown and Birbeck 6-5.

The Y.M.C.A. has gone through the season with only one defeat.

#### RAIDS ON OPIUM DIVANS.

Shan-ki-wan, the centre of sly opium divans, was the scene of two raids on Saturday night last which were carried out under the direction of Inspector Gourlay and Sergeant Tetsall. On receiving information that opium-smoking was being carried on sub rosa in two houses in Tai Nin Street, Wong Kok Tsui—Nos. 9 and 13—the Police favoured the places with an unexpected visit. At the first-named house, twenty-six persons were arrested, including the alleged keeper of the illicit establishment. The case was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$250 in respect of the keeper and \$5 each as regards the smokers. Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence.

In the second house, nineteen smokers and one keeper were arrested. A large quantity of opium paraphernalia, such as lamps, pipes, etc., was seized here, the greatest confusion prevailing among the law-breakers at the time of the raid. The defendants were discharged.

#### THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

The proprietor of the Hippodrome, Mr. Byack, with a view to making his programme attractive, has arranged a boxing competition, the preliminaries of which will take place on Thursday; the semi-finals on Friday and the finals on Saturday. Hand-some trophies will be given to the winners. The contests are open to any local boxer, and entries close on Wednesday morning. In addition to this attraction, a change has been made in the programme.

#### THE GLADSTONE CHAIR.

Berlin has soon repaid the debt which she incurred to Liverpool by annexing Professor Kuno Meyer. In appointing Professor Lehmann-Haupt to the Chair of Greek the authorities of Liverpool have won the gratitude of English scholars who are familiar with Haupt's work as founder and editor of the classical journal "Klio." The Professor has excavated in Egypt and Armenia, and is an authority on Babylonian. Dr. Haupt studied in America as a young man, and has thus a good knowledge of the English language. He comes of a line of portrait painters, one of whom, Rudolf Lehmann, made his home in this country.

#### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

##### The List.

The following is the list of charges which will be heard at the Criminal Sessions which commences on Tuesday:—  
Wong Chun and Wong Kam, robbery and receiving;  
Lai Yung, kidnapping;  
Chun Kun, administering drug;  
Wong Lai and others, robbery and receiving stolen goods;  
Tsang In Yau, robbery;  
Yeung Kam and Wong Yau, kidnapping (two counts);  
Chun Tin and Chun Wing, armed robbery; and receiving stolen goods;  
Lai Yau and Lai Pan, robbery (two counts) and attempted robbery.

#### BRAVES AND SAND PIRATES.

##### A Dramatic Battle.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, July 15, 1911.

The Districts of Hong Shan and Shun Tak are notorious for the exploits of the Sand Pirates. Reported attempts have been made by the authorities to hunt them down but without success. However, about a week ago, these sea-robbers found tough opponents in the persons of the braves of Loong To, by whom they were defeated with heavy casualties. It appears that on the day in question the mercenaries, about 50 in number, made for the village of Lung Hoi, and collected a blackmail of over \$7,000 in cash.

The braves anticipating that the pirates' boats would pass through Sha Chui, mounted two machine guns there under cover of bushes, while thirty of them laid an ambush on the opposite bank. When the pirates' boats got near two shells were discharged from the guns, both of which struck the boats. The craft sank and the occupants thrown into the water. The braves on the opposite bank responded to the cannonading with the discharge of a volley of shots. About forty of the pirates were either shot dead or drowned, and the rest who were more or less wounded were picked up and taken into custody. Besides the victorious braves seized a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, and money.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

#### MRS. PROUDLOCK PARDONED.

His Highness the Sultan of Selangor in Council on the 8th inst. considered at a special meeting of the State Council the petition of Mrs. Proudlock, and various other petitions from different communities asking for her pardon.

The Sultan has been pleased to grant Mrs. Proudlock a free pardon.

The meeting of the Council took place at the Istana at Klang, the Sultan of Selangor presiding. Others present, besides the "Malay Mail's" Klang correspondent, included the Acting Resident (Mr. Anthonisz), Mr. Justice Sercombe-Smith, and Mr. Broadrick. The meeting commenced at 11.30, and Mr. Justice Sercombe-Smith left after being in the Council Chamber about half an hour. Dr. H. J. Gibbs, medical superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Singapore, was called. Evidence in the case was read over for the benefit of the members of the Council who were not present at the trial.

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REUTER'S  
TELEGRAMS.SERIOUS MOTOR CAR  
ACCIDENT.

SIR G. REID INJURED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 16, 10.50 p.m.

While motoring in Broadstairs, Sir George H. Reid, of New South Wales, with his son and daughter, were the victims of a serious accident.

The car in which the party were travelling collided with another, dashed into a train standard, and was demolished.

Sir George and his son were severely shaken, whilst Miss Reid was seriously injured and had to be taken to hospital.

RAILWAY OUTRAGES IN  
FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 16, 10.50 p.m.

The French Government has offered a reward of five thousand francs for the detection of the persons implicated in the attempt to wreck the Havre express on the 1st instant.

A special detective force is being formed to deal with sabotage on the railways.

There have been no less than 2,036 such cases on the railways since October.

## AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

GERMAN OPINION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 16, 10.10 p.m.

From Berlin it is reported that the governmentally inspired organ, the "Kölnische Zeitung," deprecates the German papers taking it for granted that the only possible solution of the difficulty in Morocco lies in Germany seeking compensation in Agadir.

The essential thing, says the journal, is indemnification. The locality thereof is non-essential, so long as a genuine equivalent is received.

The "Morning Post" and other papers regard the "Kölnische" article as disquieting and declare that Germany cannot sell her vital interests in Morocco for a few pieces of silver.

## COMPANY MEETING.

S. Moutrie and Co., Limited.

The twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the Head Office, Nanking Road, Shanghai, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Company, presiding. There were present: Messrs W. J. Isenman, J. H. Hinton (Directors), F. J. Hinton, (Secretary), D. Watson, J. Thaine, R. Wood and Mrs. Houston, representing 1,018 shares.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen: The reports and accounts of your Directors for your past financial year having been in your hands for some few days, I will with your permission, adopt the usual procedure and take them as read. Before asking you to adopt the report and accounts, I will briefly go over last year's working. From the report you will notice that although there is an actual working profit of \$7,005.41, your Board, after going very thoroughly over your stocks and accounts together with your Managing Director, have decided to recommend to you various sums for depreciation, etc. as detailed in the report, amounting in all to \$23,414.80, leaving a debit balance including last year's debit, of \$26,922.16, in all. Your Board not unnaturally regret the unfortunate result, but let me assure you that the business during the past year has been worked with the greatest economy and care and a very big reduction in expenses has been effected as promised at our last annual meeting. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that during the period under review, Shanghai has passed through, and is passing through a financial crisis such as I hope we shall never see again. We, more than others have felt this depression very keenly indeed, dealing exclusively in luxuries as we do, especially in our native department where sales have fallen off out of all proportion. Your general business, however, has been maintained. Turning to your accounts two bright spots are noticeable, the reduction of the overdraft at your bank from \$90,930.53, to \$58,977.26 and your stocks from \$332,773.01 to \$300,928.03, which after taking into consideration the fact that we have completed the stocking of our Singapore Branch during current year is a healthy sign, gentlemen, and reflects on the economy that your Board have effected. Interest is about the same, but this year owing to the reduced overdraft with your Bankers, a reduction in this item should soon show itself. A careful comparison of this year's Report and Balance Sheet with that of last, will show you gentlemen, that we have done very much better.

With regard to the future, the tide must soon turn, and I can only hope this time next year your Board will be able to lay before you a more satisfactory state of affairs.

The following resolutions were carried:—

Proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce and seconded by Dr. W. J. Isenman that the Report and Accounts as printed be adopted.

Proposed that Mr. E. C. Pearce be re-elected a director of the Co., proposed by J. H. Hinton, seconded by W. J. Isenman.

Proposed that the appointment of Dr. W. J. Isenman as Director be confirmed; proposed by E. C. Pearce seconded by J. H. Hinton.

Proposed by Mr. G. Paine and seconded by Mr. R. Wood that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce and seconded by Mr. J. H. Hinton that the next Annual General Meeting be held during the month of either June or July 1912.

## LANDOWNERS IN JAPAN.

A landowner in Japan, states a British consular report, owns the surface and produce of the surface of the land only; all minerals under the surface appertain, not to him, but to the Japanese Government. Moreover, should the Government or its nominees wish to extract the minerals lying under a landowner's property, the latter, though he would, of course, receive compensation for loss, cannot object on legal grounds, to the development of these minerals.

## ABUSING A PRIVILEGE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, July 15, 1911.

Foreign purchasers and exporters of native produce or merchandise from the interior of China, have all along been exempted from the payment of duties on same by virtue of transit passes granted to them on submission to the Customs of invoices giving the descriptions and quantities of the native produce or merchandise for export. It has repeatedly been discovered that many exporters are exporting native produce or merchandise in excess of the quantities set forth in the Customs invoices, and that their names are being made use of by others in applying for transit passes with intent to avoid the payment of duties. These malpractices have reached the ears of the Superintending Board of Customs at Peking, and the foreign ministers in the Capital have been approached on the matter, all of whom agreed to instruct the consuls in different treaty ports to inform their respective nationals that, in future, when they apply to the Customs for transit passes, they must solemnly and sincerely declare that they are not exporting native produce or merchandise in excess of the quantities put down on the invoices, that they are applying for the transit passes themselves, that never have they allowed their names to be made use of by others for the purpose of misleading the Customs authorities and that they have bought and are exporting the goods themselves. The new rules respecting the export of native produce or merchandise by foreigners have just been telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy who in turn has notified the Customs.

WHY THE SPIDER WAS  
THERE.

When Mark Twain, in his early days, was editor of a Missouri paper, a superstitious subscriber wrote to him saying that he had found a spider in his paper, and asking him whether that was a sign of good luck or bad. The humorist wrote him this answer and printed it:—

"Old Subscriber: Finding a spider in your paper was neither good luck nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store; spin his web across the door and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."

## PRICE OF A PROFESSOR.

The Greek brigands who carried off Dr. Richter, the German archaeologist, into the recesses of Mount Olympus, on the borders of Thessaly, have sent a letter by a shepherd demanding \$50,000 ransom, made up in stated proportions in different coinage, together with a souvenir of gold chains and rings for the members of the band. In the event of non-compliance the brigands state that they will send back Dr. Richter's head.

It is asserted that the capture of Dr. Richter is to revenge Germany's support of Turkey against Greece. Mount Olympus is clearly visible from Salonica, where the naval and military forces of Turkey are assembled in honour of the Sultan.

ASHES OF DEAD SENT  
HOME IN LETTERS.

Within the last few months the mail from Seattle to Japan and China has been burdened with mysterious packages outwardly resembling cans of fruit or vegetables, and an investigation by the postal authorities has disclosed the fact that Orientals have been having the bodies of relatives cremated and have mailed the ashes to China and Japan for burial, thus saving freight bills.

An examination of one can disclosed the remains of one Sako Togo.

The ashes of Mrs. George Martin, wife of a wealthy Tacoma (Wash.) manufacturer, were recently mailed to him from Berlin, where the woman died while visiting her old home.

AMOY MUNICIPAL  
COUNCIL.

Following are extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Kulangan (Amoy) Municipal Council, held at the Board Room, on the 27th June 1911:—

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. R. M'Donnell, R. G. M. Wales, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The Artesian well contractor is present and informs the Council that he finds it impossible to continue boring on the present site, and he cannot guarantee that even if given a fresh site he would be successful. The question of what action shall be taken in the matter is left over for further consideration.

Correspondence with the Senior Consul concerning the issuing of warrants and summonses in cases of assault, and with H.B.M. Consul concerning a petition from a Chinese, is read.

It is decided to communicate with H.B.M. Consul concerning the repeated blasting of stone at He-kee, and the public nuisance caused by the humming of iron girders and the sharpening of tools, which goes on throughout the night, and makes sleep impossible for the residents in the neighbourhood, and to request him to take action against Mr. Lim Hock Sin the owner.

The Secretary is directed to communicate with Mr. Tan Jit Siong and request him to alter the iron gates at his house near the Club, so that they are made to open inwards and not outwards as at present.

Permission is granted Mr. S. Yoshida to blast rock in the well he is sinking.

REFLECTION OF ULTRA-  
VIOLET LIGHT.

Prof. J. von Kowalski, in a letter to "Nature" (London), describes his observations of the spectrum of sunlight reflected by snowfields in Switzerland. He finds that the ultra-violet rays are reflected by snow almost in their entirety. This fact helps to explain the trying effects of such light upon the eyes, and suggests the advisability of wearing, during a period of snow and sunshine, glasses that are opaque to the ultra-violet rays.

FIRST ENGLISH LAND  
BANK.

The first English Land Bank has been started at Lewes, in Sussex. Its capital has already been privately subscribed but it has been organised to allow of its being taken over by the State should a national scheme of agricultural banks be started. It lends money for the development of small holdings, and gives advances to approved small holders to purchase their holdings. There is no reason why such banks should not be started all over the country. Similar institutions have been of enormous service in countries which require development. In West Australia, for instance, the agricultural bank is now a necessary part of all land settlement schemes. It is under Government direction, but does not require subsidising—it pays its way. It lends the immigrant up to £300 on the security of his land at 5 per cent., and after that up to £750, in all at the rate of £1 for every £2 worth of improvement, and stock he puts on the land. The money is repayable by instalments extending over twenty-five years. Over £1,000,000 has been lent in this way, and it speaks well for the settlers to find that there have been no bad debts. Incidentally, the bank values not only value stock and improvement for purposes of advances; they are experienced men who give the settler valuable advice in agricultural and other matters.

Review of Reviews.

AUSTRIA'S DREAD-  
NOUGHTS.

Austria-Hungary's first Dreadnought battleship, the "Viribus Unitis," was launched recently. A second Dreadnought will take the water on November 3; a third will be begun at once, and a fourth will be built by the Danubius yards at Fiume.

## BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, June 21, contains the following:—

Gold.—The arrivals of bar gold were about £800,000 of which £161,000 was reserved for India, the remainder after providing for a limited demand for the Continent and for the trade, will be sent into the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

June 15, £248,000 in bar gold.  
" 16, £ 6,000, " sovereigns from France.  
" 17, £ 5,000, " sovereigns from France.  
" 17, £100,000, " sovereigns from Egypt.  
" 19, £ 37,000, " bar gold.  
" 20, £175,000, " sovereigns from Egypt.

A withdrawal of £5,000 was made on the 19th instant for Gibraltar, making the net influx during the week, £616,000.

Silver.—Until to-day the quotations during the last fortnight have kept within the smallest possible variation, namely 1-10d. of a penny, and nothing important has occurred to affect the price or outlook. To-day, however, the cash price fell to 24.7-10d, the lowest quotation since May 4; but the market as a whole is not so good as at that date, for forward silver then commanded 24.9-10d. compared with 24.1-2d. to-day. Forward silver has not been fixed so low as 24.1-2d. since April 3.

A certain weariness is traceable in the attitude of China which for so long a period has had to bear, almost single handed, the task of coping with supplies.

The present paucity of forward sales may be considered to be set off by the supplies of the Indian up-country demand out of Bombay speculative stocks, but the reduction of these stocks is the more important item of the two because it will tend to restore that confidence which the huge speculative accumulations had rudely shaken.

Between the 10th and 10th instant the stock of silver rupees in the India Currency reserve has increased by about one lac.

The stock in Bombay stands at 12,000 bars, and the off take has eased slightly to 100 bars a day.

The stock in Shanghai has risen again and amounts to about £3,400,000.

The P. and O. steamers carry about £100,000 to the East. A shipment of £40,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular dated London, June 21, says:—

Silver.—Owing to the holidays in connection with the Coronation of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, we have but a few days under review in our circular this week and the Silver Market has been very quiet.

The quotation till to-day had continued only to vary between 24.9-10d. and 24.1-2d. at which rates there have been fair purchases made for India, whilst China, although not selling, has refrained from buying. To-day, however, there has been a drop to 24.7-10d. in the absence of support from the East.

The steamer leaving for India this week takes nearly £200,000 in bars which should reach Bombay in time for the July settlement.

Gold.—Most of the arrivals of gold continue to find their way to the Bank of England, though there has been a small Continental demand and the usual amount required for India. Since our last circular the Bank has received £323,000 in bars and coin, whilst £5,000 in sovereigns have been withdrawn for Gibraltar.

## DON'T FORGET.

Monday, 17th July.  
Hippodrome Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 18th July.  
Criminal Sessions.  
Wednesday, 19th July.  
Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral, 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 8th Aug. at  
Half-yearly meeting of shareholders, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Hotel Marlborough, at noon.

## BACON &amp; HAM.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST FOR YOUR TABLE

SEND US YOUR ORDERS

WE STOCK ABSOLUTELY 1st QUALITY.

AUSTRALIAN MILD CURED

BACON &amp; HAMS.

PRICES MODERATE.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
THE  
Hippodrome Circus  
and Menagerie.ANOTHER  
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.  
BOXING!

An open middleweight boxing competition (11st. 6lbs.) will be held at the above Circus, when the Proprietor, Mr. Bysack, will present handsome trophies to the Winner and Runner up. The preliminaries will take place on THURSDAY, 20th inst., the Semi-Finals on FRIDAY, 21st, and the Final on SATURDAY, 22nd. Including Competitors are requested to send in their names to Mr. Bysack at the Circus, Causeway Bay, by WEDNESDAY morning, the 19th inst.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.  
Soldiers in uniform: Stalls 30 cts.  
Box Plan at Robinson Piano Co.

Matinees—Wed. & Sat. at 4.30 p.m.  
Children under 12 years of age Half-Price at Matinees only.  
Special Trains will be run before and after the Performance.  
N.B.—The Menagerie open all day.  
Admission 5 cents. [1256]

GRANITE &amp;

MARBLE

Monuments

Repairs

&amp; Cleaning

Undertaken.

WREATHS.

[874]



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the people here believe, that they can get better fitting glasses at our place, than anywhere else in the Colony.  
No charge for sight testing.  
Doctors' prescriptions accurately filled.  
N. LAZARUS,  
Ophthalmic Optician,  
14, D'Aguiar Street,  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [328]

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

MEE CHEUNG.  
ART PHOTOGRAPHER  
HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE NO. 1013.  
DRIVE OFFICE, PRINTING & ENLARGING  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]



The Perfect Whisky.

See The Name, "D. & J. McCallum"

SOLE AGENTS—  
H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1911.



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.  
The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)  
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong  
"Empress of Japan".....Sat., July 22. "ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Aug. 18.  
"Empress of China".....Sat., Aug. 12. "Empress of Britain".....Fri., Sept. 8.  
"Empress of India".....Sat., Sept. 2. "ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Sept. 23.  
"Monteagle".....Tues., Sept. 12. "Empress of Ireland".....Fri., Oct. 20.  
"Empress of Japan".....Sat., Sept. 23. "Empress of Ireland".....Fri., Oct. 20.  
"Empress of China".....Sat., Oct. 11. "ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Nov. 10.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.  
"Monteagle".....12 noon.  
Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berths in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).....£11.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Ministers, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£43/- Via New York.....£46/-  
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—  
D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On  
TIENTSIN, TSINGTAU, CHEONGSHING\* Saturday, 22nd July, Noon,  
& WEIHAIWEI .....  
MANILA.....YUENSANG \*...Saturday, 22nd July, 2 p.m.  
MANILA.....LOONGSANG \*...Saturday, 29th July, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 21 days).  
The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," "Kamsang," leave about every 7 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.  
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cheloo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uakau, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.  
General Managers.  
Telephone No. 215.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1911.

## BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via  
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D W	Captain	On or about
"ORTERIC".....	11,000	Jns. Findlay	July 27th.
"SUVERIC".....	11,000	P. Cowley	August 22nd.
"KUMERIC".....	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1911.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From Expected on or about For Will leave on or about  
Tilivong.....JAVA.....2nd half July.....SHANGHAI.....2nd half July  
Tilimahi.....JAPAN.....2nd half July.....JAVA.....2nd half July  
Tilipinas.....JAPAN.....2nd half July.....JAVA.....2nd half July  
Tilipodas.....JAPAN.....2nd half July.....JAPAN.....1st half Aug.  
Tilikti.....JAVA.....1st half Aug.....SHANGHAI.....1st half Aug.  
Tililap.....JAVA.....2nd half Aug.....SHANGHAI.....2nd half Aug.  
Tilicem.....JAPAN.....2nd half Aug.....SHANGHAI.....2nd half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
Telephone No. 375  
York Buildings.

## Shipping—Steamers

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.....	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Maki, T. 3,000 KITANO MARU, Capt. F. H. Coje, Tons 9,000 IYO MARU, Capt. H. Takeda, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., at D'light. WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE.....	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 12th Aug., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KAILUING, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, SUEZ and YOKOHAMA.....	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. Irihara, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon. FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.....	TOSA MARU, Capt. Tawana, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th July.
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KOBE & YOKO.....	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 3,000	THURSDAY, 20th July, at 11 A.M.
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KOBE and YOKO.....	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, T. 5,000	TUESDAY, 1st August, at Noon.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.....	BINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. J. Parsons, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 25th July.
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§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. § Cargo only.  
\* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

## CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURNS.	RETURNS.	RETURNS.	RETURNS.	RETURNS.
1st Class .....	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd " .....	\$ 80	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$ 50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
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HAIPHONG.....	"SUNGKIANG".....	18th July, 10 A.M.
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SWATOW, TIENTSIN, WAI HAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.....	"KUEIOHOW".....	18th " 4 P.M.
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"TAMING".....	18th " 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI.....	"ANBU".....	20th " 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI.....	"CHENAN".....	22nd " M'night.
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"TEAN".....	26th " 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI.....	"LINAN".....	27th " 4 P.M.
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DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation ample; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheong, Linan, Chihua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch, leave, Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Telephone No. 83.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1911.

## Shipping—Steamers

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.  
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.  
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. Ambros.....28th July

Alesia.....9th Aug.  
Friedrichs.....26th Aug.  
Suevia.....9th Sept.  
Sachsen.....20th Sept.  
Bayern.....6th Oct.

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Silvia".....22nd July

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. "Spezia".....2nd Aug.

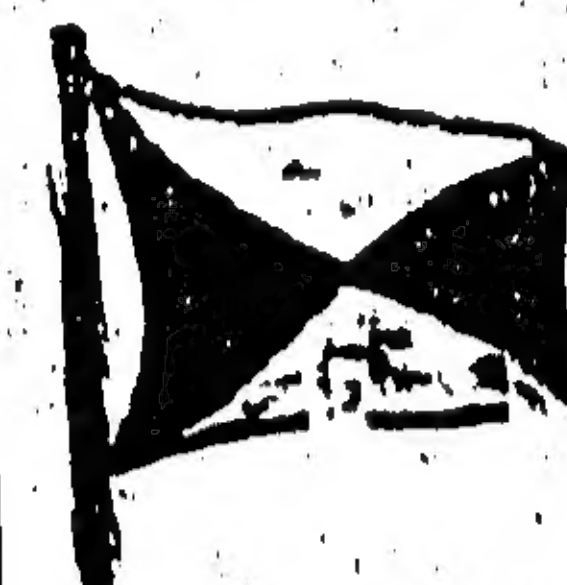
For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Liberia".....7th Aug.

For Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. "Sigovia".....19th Aug.

For Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. "Saxonia".....17th Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to—  
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1911.

HONGKONG—  
PHILIPPINES.  
PHILIPPINES  
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO.....	4000	M. C. Smith.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 20th July, 4 P.M.
RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 31st July, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911.

## A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHUI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
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For Freight and Passage, apply to  
A. R. MARTY,  
24, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 118.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EMPIRE.....	2nd July	Saturday, July 22.
ST. ALBANS.....	28th July	" Aug. 19.
EASTERN.....	25th Aug.	" Sept. 16.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to  
Gibb, Livingston & Co.,  
Agents.

[967]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada, and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
America Maru.....	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, July 21, Noon.
Tenyo Maru.....	11,000	E. Bent	Friday, July 28, Noon.
Nippon Maru.....	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, Aug. 18, Noon.

† Triple Screw turbine engine—Twin Screw.  
All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.  
The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, GOKOJIMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 21st July, at Noon.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO)  
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Kiyo Maru.....	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, Noon.
Buyo Maru.....	10,500	K. Ishimoto	Saturday, Oct. 14, Noon.

The Steamers "KIYO MARU" will be despatched for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 25th August, at Noon.  
For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
K. MATSUDA, Local Manager,  
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

[668]

## COMMERCIAL.

Hongkong Photo Goods Market Report.

The improvement reported last week has been to some extent maintained and dealers continue to buy carefully.

Greys.—In some instances makers at home have given way, and business has been possible. Sales are reported of 8 1-4 grey shirts and 7 1/2 and 8 1/2. Mexicans.

Whites.—Sales continue of popular chaps.

Fancies.—Business has been done in lavas, venetians striped shirts and Italians.

## Shanghai Stock Exchange.

July 11.

H. & S. Banks \$917 1-2 cash.

II. & S. Wharfs 82 cash.

Anglo-Javas 6 cash.

Anglo-Dutch 1.05 cash.

Chengs 3 1-2 cash.

Tobongs 13 cash.

Senawangs 25 cash.

Senambus 50 cash.

Ziangbes 4 cash.

Pengkalsan 10 cash.

Almas 7 1-2 cash.

Shanghai Lands 93 1-2 cash.

Trams 50 cash.

Telephones 65 cash.

## Bangkok Share Market.

Messrs. Lenoxy and Messey report the following changes in the share market:

Siam Electric Co., Sellers Tcs. 305.

McKlong Railway, Buyers Tcs. 88 Last Sales Tcs. 80.

Bangkok Manufacturing, Buyers par Sellers Tcs. 110, Last Sales Tcs. 110.

Bangkok Dock, Buyers Tcs. 105.

Transport Co. Motors, Buyers Tcs. 40, Sellers Tcs. 57, Last Sales Tcs. 40.

Jendaratna, Buyers Tcs. 25 Sellers Tcs. 26, Last Sales Tcs. 26.

Siam Steam Packets, Sellers Tcs. 65.

Sungei Bagans, Last Sales \$1.

## Reuter's Report.

The report for 1910 of Reuter's Telegram Company, Ltd., states that the balance for distribution amounts to \$5,229, including \$256 brought forward.

The directors now declare a dividend of 4s. per share, equal to 2 1/2 per cent., making a total distribution, free of income tax, of 5 per cent. for the year.

This will leave a balance of \$404 to be carried forward.

The banking business upon which, by resolution passed in 1908, the company decided to embark, was inaugurated last year.

A telegram has been received by the secretaries and general managers of the Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., stating that the output of rubber for the month of June was 718 lb., the decrease in the output being attributed to incessant rains.

The Directors of the Sungai Dangir (Malay) Rubber Co., which has been floated with a capital of £70,000, present issue of £50,000, acquiring 1,000 acres planted in Johore, include Messrs. Henly, Harrison, and Fetherstonhaugh.

Messrs. Guthrie & Co. are in receipt of a cable that a call of 31 per share is made, payable in London on August 1st. Also an extraordinary meeting on May 20th decided to split the 2s. share, 7s. 6d. paid up, to ten shares of 2s. of which 2d. is paid up.

## FEWER MILITARY PRISONERS.

In the report on military detention barracks and military prisons for last year, Major-General Macready says that in consequence of the continued decrease in the number of admissions to military detention barracks and prisons, the Curragh Military Prison and the Clintham Branch Detention Barrack were closed last year.

The daily average population of the detention barracks and prisons during the year was 475, or 2 1/2 per 1,000 of the army's strength, as against 600, or 3 1/2 per 1,000, in the previous year.

On an average strength of 174,985, 8,000 soldiers were committed to detention barracks and 192 to



# The Coronation.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY CEREMONY.

GORGEOUS PAGEANT.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

With every auspicious circumstance the great solemnity to which the nation and the Empire have so long and so eagerly been looking forward was accomplished in Westminster Abbey when the crown of St. Edward was placed on the head of George V., after a ceremony unique in modern Europe for its medieval beauty, picturesqueness, and symbolism.

All night little parties kept vigil on the processional route which the King and Queen would follow, so as to be certain of good positions. The day dawned dull and cloudy and boisterous, and as it dawned the boom of the saluting guns shook the air. Then the bells of the churches began to ring joyously, and as the small hours of the morning wore on spectators gathered in the streets. The troops turned out from their encampments, which have filled the parks with cities of white tents; detachments of police marched up, and the stands began to fill. Particularly every house in the whole western area of London was decked with bunting and flags, and devices for the great occasion, an inspiring testimony to the fleetness of the nation for its King and Queen.

At no time were the crowds along the route very dense. Hundreds of thousands had paraded the street the night before and demonstrated their loyalty with jubilation, cheering "God Save the King" at which traffic was suspended, the stern aspect of the barriers, and the very elaboration of the police arrangements limited the concourse along the route. The task of the police on such occasions is one of the extremest difficulty. They must be ready for gigantic crowds, and take measures which will prevent those multitudes getting out of hand, as had happened in some earlier pageants, notably at Queen Victoria's Coronation.

But the stringency and completeness of their precautions necessarily act as a deterrent to spectators, who are led to think that it will be a hopeless task to find places in the streets. The formidable barriers were not required yesterday; and the crowd, which was admirable for its orderliness and loyalty, was under perfect control. There were no accidents of any kind along the route, though many of the spectators felt the strain of the long vigil.

The route was lined by some 45,000 troops, whose brilliant uniforms harmonised with the warmth of colour in the decorations, and provided an unrivalled setting for the most magnificent pageants. After a brief but sharp shower in the morning, the weather was fair, though it continued dull. But just at the very moment when the King and Queen quitted Buckingham Palace the sun shone forth upon the scene.

The splendid array of princes and potentates who have assembled as the guests of the nation to honour the Coronation opened the progress to the Abbey, arrayed in scarlet and in every variety of foreign uniform. Then came the royal children, the Prince of Wales, wearing the robes of the Order of the Garter, and with him the other Princes and Princess Mary. They bowed gracefully to the loud acclamations of the crowd.

Next, as the sun shone out, appeared the central figures of the grand national ceremony, the King and Queen in the gorgeous gilded state carriage, which has been used for every Coronation since the days of the George III., drawn by the eight white Hanoverian ponies. The troops presented arms, the bands thundered "God save the King," the cheers rose to a veritable tempest, and from the distance, from Hyde Park and the Tower, came the reverberation of the triumphal salutes.

The Abbey was a veritable parterre of colour, the woodwork of its stands and scaffolding hidden by dark blue velvet and fawn, with the concourse of Peers and Princesses filling the transepts in their glowing robes

of state. The noble and touching ceremonies that speak to the heart of the British nation with a force beyond words, ceremonies in which every act and every gesture is a symbol or a memory of the past, succeeded. Before the assembled notabilities of Britain and a galaxy of Princes from every State in the world, the Crown of Dominion was placed on the King's head. The trumpets sounded; and the firing of the salute began that was to be taken up by the British Fleet at Spithead and to echo round the world.

Wearing their crown and bearing their sceptres and insignia of state, the newly crowned King and Queen passed from the Abbey for their return to Buckingham Palace. A murmur of delight and then a tornado of cheers accompanied their progress up Whitehall, along Pall Mall and Piccadilly, as the gilt state coach came into view, and within it could be seen framed the radiant countenances of the Sovereigns in their robes of purple and scarlet, and on their heads the flashing jewels of the crowns.

When the Palace was reached an episode without precedent in former Coronations. The King and Queen, still wearing their crowns and their royal robes, came forth on to the balcony and stood there for several minutes in the full sight of a vast multitude of Empire troops and of spectators. This magnificent act was magnificently received. The air rang with continued cheering and with cries of "God Save the King," and this unforgettable touch of loyalty closed the ceremonies.

The police arrangements were admirably carried out, and Lord Kitchener's organisation of the troops could not have been surpassed. From start to finish everything went without a hitch.

At ten in the evening the signal was given from the Crystal Palace, and more than two thousand bonfires, crowning every eminence of importance in the British Isles, blazed forth in honour of the day.

Throughout the country, in all the great cities, towns, and villages, the Coronation was celebrated with religious services, entertainments for the poor, and every kind of festivity. Everywhere the streets were decorated; and at nightfall were illuminated with a spontaneity which was singularly impressive.

As in the Mother-country so in the Dominions. At the moment when the King was crowned salutes were fired in every British capital. At Toronto, Vancouver, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Auckland, Calcutta, Capetown, and a host of other towns and villages through the far-flung Empire, there were the same services, the same entertainments, the same bonfires, the same jubiliations testifying to the unity of our race.

Notable was the part played by the Dominions in the ceremony. Dominion troops, conspicuous among them the North-West Mounted Police from Canada and bluejackets from Australia, aided in lining the route. The Dominion Premiers, and among them General Botha, were present in seats of honour at the service in the Abbey. India, too, was well represented by many of her Princes and by detachments of native troops.

### THE NIGHT IN THE STREETS.

All the night there were a great many people about the streets, and as soon as it began to be light the railway stations were already busy with sightseers who had come up by special trains. At the military camps in Hyde Park, even before reveille was sounded, there were hundreds waiting to see the troops turn out and make ready for the day.

Immediately the bugles sounded there was a bustle of preparation. The long lines of tethered horses were groomed. Equally long lines of men waited their

turn at the tin basins. An officers' mess was improvised on a trestle table, and soon attracted plenty of members, glad of a cup of tea or strong coffee upon which to begin a tiring day.

This was a boon not denied to any, for the milkmen started their rounds at four o'clock, rousing many a weary householder with the rattle of their cans. There were very few breakfasts eaten. The strangeness of being up and out so early, the anxiety to be off so as not to miss any chances, rather blunted the edge of appetite. But almost everyone hurrying towards the Coronation area carried a luncheon packet, and a good many began eating the very moment they had settled down.

**Early Scenes in the Row.**  
By five o'clock the streets were full of people. From all the stations masses of suburban immigrants were being discharged; they looked fresh and hearty, as if they had gone to bed at nine o'clock. Motor-omnibuses were running briskly, in greater number, it seemed, than usual. Sore carriages and taxicabs began to hurry by. At Knightsbridge there was a string of "taxis" waiting on the rank just as if were the middle of the day.

Now there was plenty to see. A long column of the Army Medical Corps came marching from Kensington with wagons and stretcher parties. Officers' chargers were being exercised in the Row. A large crowd gathered at Hyde Park Corner to see the troops go by to line the route. Men with baskets were offering acid drops and lime juice tablets, unlikely attractions at five o'clock in the morning, but useful as precautions against thirst later on. The park chairmen were out in force, filling their stretchers with pennies from the pockets of sightseers already thankful to sit down.

In Piccadilly there were by six o'clock people thick on either side—two or three deep already. Many of them had chosen their places before the police arrived at four. Yet the procession would not pass them until the afternoon, and long before then a double row of soldiers would almost blot out their view. No wonder some of them cast envious glances at the shuttered windows of the still sleeping houses, each with a silk-lung stand to be occupied at leisure by its fortunate owners.

Soon after six the club and public stands began to fill. A stream of motor-cars, broughams, and taxicabs brought the ticket-holders from all parts of London. Rates ruled high. For a journey from Earl's Court to Whitehall three guineas were demanded; twenty-five guineas was the price of a motor for the day. By the time the troops took up their places, the stands were pretty well full.

### Lord Kitchener's Success.

This was a little after seven. The only point now where the route was at all encumbered was at the top of Whitehall. But that was quickly remedied, and from this moment the whole three miles of processional way were clear and under perfect control. The wise measures taken by the police had the effect of keeping the crowds within easily manageable proportions. A great many people must have been kept away by nervousness. Nowhere was there any very dense mass. The barriers were not needed.

No less masterly than the police arrangements were the plans for getting the troops into position. There were an enormous number of them. For three miles they lined the streets two deep and at certain points they were concentrated in greater force. Yet all went like clockwork. Lord Kitchener, who was hurrying from point to point in a motor-car to see that all was in order, must be congratulated on the complete success of his command.

The Naval Brigade, which formed the guard of honour outside the Abbey entrance, was cheered warmly as it marched up. No opportunity to cheer or laugh was let slip. A young policeman, who caught a Guardsman's runaway horse in Parliament-square, had the experience of hearing thousands of hands clapped in his honour. Many of the peers and distinguished guests driving to the Abbey were recognised and greeted, and the splendid state coaches in which many of the peers drove, with coachmen and

footmen (perched up behind), in red, yellow, blue, or parti-coloured liveries, made the time pass quite pleasantly.

It was very amusing at eight o'clock when there was a smart shower to see the stands filled with pretty hats and dresses transformed in an instant from flower gardens into mushroom beds. Almost everyone had brought an umbrella, and the unanimity with which they went up at the first spot was quite military in its precision. Happily the rain soon repented and went; otherwise a walk over the route shortly before the procession started would not have revealed such a contented pack of spectators. It was not too hot. There were bands at many points to keep things lively. Everyone seemed to have room enough and a little to spare.

### A Vast Throng.

The streets just off the route, too, were easily passable. In many of them there were very few people about. There was, of course, a vast throng to see the procession, though it was not a record throng. It is due to the police authorities to recognise that they made it possible for all, whether seat-holders or not, to get to their places, to occupy them, and to leave them with the maximum of comfort and the minimum of risk.

If dawn did not come yesterday with splendours of purple and gold, yet it was not cheerless or unhelpful. There was no blue sky, it is true, but the clouds were high and light, and they chased one another pretty briskly, under the buffeting of a gusty breeze.

When the pavements at eight o'clock were spotted heavily with raindrops, a grain went up from all London. But it was only a shower, which did no harm and quickly passed. It seemed even to have done a little good, for the weather was now inclined to be brighter than before. "You will see," said hundreds of cheery prophets, "the sun will come out for the King."

And sure enough the sun did come out for the King. Just before half-past ten there was a glorious burst of brightness. It did not last very long—not long enough for their Majesties to arrive in sunshine at the Abbey. But it made everybody feel happier, and many were glad that the skies had been overcast, for if they had not been, it would have been very hot.

To sit for a number of hours in such sunshine as we had a few weeks ago would have been a trying ordeal, and for the troops to stand through a long, hot morning would have been more painful still. So on the whole yesterday's weather was favourable, and there will be no reason for discontent if we have the same to-day.

### HOW THE KING WENT FORTH.

Over the parks from the east the dawn of Coronation Day came grey and cold. A stiff wind blew up from the south-west, ruffling the beavercuts of the sentries before the palace. The boom of the first King's salute, over in Hyde Park, awakened the drowsy sightseers who had slept uneasily against the park railings on Constitution Hill. Thus the surroundings of the palace were roused after the short night watches.

At three o'clock, in big detachments, policemen had marched to take their station in the palace courtyard under the shuttered windows, and to keep clear from loiterers the crescent of space that rounds the memorial of Queen Victoria. Many sounds came from the distance. The palace itself was quiet save for the movement of police, but Bird-cage Walk, with its barracks, gave forth its military sounds: bugle calls that mustered the guards, the ancient mutter of the drums, and the historic shrilling of the fifes.

Six o'clock came, and ticket-holders passed to seek their places in the Mall and by the Admiralty Arch; the troops came down, and we heard the quick-step play. Australian cadets were first in their places, a brave body of strong marching lads, followed closely by the cadets of Canada, and a small corps of German cadets, curiously uniformed. From seven o'clock onwards all manner of troops—Life Guards,

Dragoons, infantry of the line, and Indian detachments—marched to their stations. A wave of cheering from the direction of Victoria. Why are they cheering? Soon we see the cause—a naval guard of honour leading a line of over-sea soldiers, with the kilted Black Watch following on, comes into view.

So the military and naval pageant passed to its forming, an endless variety of men and uniforms. Each leading officer of detachments coming before the palace gave the sharp command "Eyes left," and the men gave the marching salute to the Royal Standard upon the palace roof top.

Rain fell in some sharp showers and the clouds banked ominously. But they fled away before the wind. Eight o'clock and the whole space before the King's palace was filled with troops. Led to the right, where the Guards stood shoulder to shoulder in front of a double line of scarlet Dragoons, and to the left a riot of all colours, where the blue of the naval guard touched the line of the Indian troops in a bewildering of many uniforms. The Indians, the seamen, and the cadets from the Dominions waited upon the steps which lead to the seat of the Mother Queen as she gazes down the Mall. On the far side were the men of the North-West Mounted Police. Near the palace, on the broad fronting pavement, was another body of splendid police, the British South African (no men looked finer), with the Irregular Horse of South Africa, whose rolled-up shirt sleeves gave them a workmanlike if unceremonious appearance—all the fighting men from every corner of the great Empire.

It was only a short wait now for the arrival of the royal guests, who were to form the first procession to the Abbey. They drove up, the men in their brilliant uniforms glittering with medals and the ladies wearing the richest gowns and magnificent jewels. Each royal landau had a mounted policeman to escort it. The Abyssinian Prince was in their state dress of lions' skins and plumes.

The fourteen state carriages of the first procession had been marshalled the length of the courtyard by Lord Kitchener, a commanding figure on a matchless charger, and his Majesty's Master of Horse. From landau to state coach the royalties transferred, servants laying strips of matting to save the ladies' silken shoes from the touch of the courtyard ground.

In the inner quadrangle the band of the Irish Guards played lively music before the King's windows while the procession was forming without.

All was ready to the programme time, and at half-past nine the procession of royal guests started on its way. Fourteen carriages altogether, and in the last, drawn by four black horses, rode the German Crown Prince and Princess.

### The Sun Before the King.

The second procession of the five state carriages bearing the British Royal Family was marshalled in the quadrangle. As with the first, time was kept with royal punctuality. From the first to the fourth the carriages went by through troops twelve deep in line, and all eyes were on the fifth. Side by side sat the Prince of Wales with Princess Mary—he in his Garter robes, bowing to right and left, she all in white, a girlish face framed by the square of the window. And how the people cheered as the Prince's carriage entered the Mall!

A cavalcade of high officers and aides, splendid in scarlet and gold, wound its way through Buckingham Gate into the Mall. It was the advance of the third procession, that of the King and Queen. The carriages of the lords and ladies in waiting followed, and there was a bare space of sand road. The space of the courtyard was filled with Horse Guards now, silver cuirasses above blue tunics, in a double line that might be drawn with a ruler. Below the arch to the inner part the wonderful golden state coach, with its eight cream horses, dressed in such lavish equipment of gold and blue harness as to seem near weighted down.

We waited for the King and the Queen. It was good to stand beside the troops from the Dominions. They were so eager, so whole-hearted in their loyal desire to see the King that even discipline could not disguise their ardour. They tip-toed and tip-toed; did the ranks behind till they looked like stage dancers trying a difficult step. Every window in the palace front held its group of spectators. The roof above was filled with people who in their desire to see well crowded to the front near to the point of danger, then to be warned back by an anxious policeman.

Two red uniforms in the roof crowd marked the flag signallers ready to send their space-leaping message that the King had started to other signallers further away; two small red dots in the distance of Queen Anne's gate, who would in their turn pass it on to the Abbey. In the end of the Mall the high-towered stand, part hidden by the waving trees, that was black once with umbrellas, was now showing all white; every face turned towards the palace.

And the sun came out—at 10.27, three minutes before the King started—to make the day complete. It was almost too good to believe. But the leaden clouds had parted, and in a circle of faint blue the sun stood clear and benign, as England's King went forth to his crowning.

"God Save the King!" The courtyard echoed with the music. The King and Queen were in their coach of state. A little flag twinkled and flapped among the people high up there on the roof. Boom! The wind bore the first roar of artillery. The King was on his way. A half-minute of time. Another gun. The King was out in his courtyard; every line of the stage coach shining brightly against the sun. The bands around the open space caught up the anthem, "God Save the King," bar by bar, and flung it on from band to band, the sound speeding ahead of his Majesty to raise his people to a ferment of enthusiasm. He looked a little pale. The Queen, too, sitting at his side, was just a little pale.

Out through the lines of soldiers they drove to receive the full cheers of the people. Veterans of the services, Navy and Army pensioners, and children from service schools gave them the first welcome, the children waving flags and shouting shrilly, the old men leaping up in their excitement. The trees of the Mall hid the coach from our view, but the cheers came back to us in a rushing volume of sound that drummed in the ears and echoed there still.

So the King went out from his royal palace to his crowning.

### THE PROCESSIONS

The sun is a courier. He waited until the sound of cannon announced the departure of the King and Queen from the palace. Then he scattered the clouds and shone for one fleeting moment on the golden coach that looked like a coach from fairyland—all gold and purple and white, with a King in ermine and a Queen in white and gold.

That was the climax of the procession. All other factors were but brilliant accessories and nowhere were they seen to better advantage than in the Mall. At last the greatest city in the world has an avenue worthy of regal pageantry. St. James's Park and the Green Park, clothed in all the glory of summer; Carlton House-terrace, with its stately mansions transformed into gay pavilions; Spring-gardens and the Admiralty, with their crowded galleries. Filled with the glow and colour of life from palace to arch, what setting could be nobler and more fitting for the sumptuous details and the exquisite finish and order of this splendid array?

We did not count the hours. There were too many things to delight the eye and to fill us with pride in the more marshallings of the power and splendour of an Imperial pageant. Ceremony, as every student of human nature knows, is needed to give colour and expression to feeling. The ceremony was there in the ordered ranks of scarlet and the glittering bayonets that stretched in double line from the gates of the palace. And the feeling was there in the throng of the people in the green avenues of trees and in the galleries that rose tier upon tier.

Into this highway of kings flowed a stream of magnificence over changing—the retinues of princes, soldiers and sailors who needed no medals or orders to proclaim their renown. Each was acclaimed by the multitude, but cheers were loudest for the boys of the Duke of York's School, as they marched to the skirl of the pipes like warriors returning from battle. What cared we for the lowering sky? If the rain came it was merciful and only changed the picture for a moment. Pavilion and gallery vanished in the twinkling of an eye and became a camp of dark tents from which we knew would quickly emerge the gaiety of toilette and the many-hued splendour of uniform. Even weeks of fine weather have not weaned us from the habit of carrying umbrellas.

### The Princes' Escort.

But the procession has started. The soldiers have come to attention, and all eyes are turned toward the dark palace over which flies the Royal Standard. Around the white monument where Queen Victoria sits enthroned flows a stream of brilliance that broadens and advances between the scarlet lines of war and the sombre masses of the people. First the trumpeters of the Life Guards, in crimson and gold; then a squadron of Guards with nodding white plumes and gleaming breastplates, mounted on black chargers. A kindly escort for the Princes and potentates who follow. For this is the procession of royal representatives.

The marshalling of the royal cortege in the Abbey makes it necessary to separate the procession from the palace into three parts. If this detracts from the concentrated magnificence of the spectacle, it has at least one advantage. People were able to distinguish among the visitors and to realise how personal are the bonds that unite not only the Royal Family, but also the nation with the Great Powers of the world. For in this gleaming array of gilded carriages were the high-born of many lands—members of every imperial and royal house in Europe, princely delegates from Abyssinia and Egypt and Turkey and Montenegro. They came not to swell a triumph, but to bring to the King and his people the homage of good will. Amid shouts of welcome this long long array of might and magnificence passed out under the arch on its way to the Abbey, but not out of memory.

### The Royal Children.

And almost before our eyes could recover from the dazzling splendour of this tribute of friendly nations there came into the stately setting another and a smaller procession. If marble could live, the statue of Queen Victoria must have flushed with joy at the greeting of her children. None needed to look at the order of the procession. The thunder of cheers proclaimed it from afar. Louder and louder they rang along the thronged avenue until the leaves and branches of the trees shook under their reverberation. For these were the descendants of the Great Queen, and man, woman, and child welcomed them with genuine emotion. Five landaus with escorts of guards bore them through their first pageant. Imposing and picturesque was the state. But it was to the heart and not to the eye that this procession appealed. Carriage after carriage moved on, and ever the cheers grew louder and louder. Then the whole avenue rose with a mighty shout that shook the clouds and brought down the rain in a sudden shower. Umbrellas were forgotten. Not the daintiest lady in the crowd cared what happened while the Prince of Wales and his brothers and Princess Mary were in sight.

What a charming picture they made—these five royal children. How serious they looked as they bowed to the applauding multitude. Keen interest mingled with surprise and intense curiosity, was written on their smiling young faces. Princess Mary, in snowy white with a white ribbon in her hair, sat on the left of the Prince of Wales, who looked dignified beyond his years in the robe of the Garter. Opposite their elders sat in one group the three younger brothers—Prince George in the uniform of a naval cadet, and Prince Henry and Prince Albert in Highland dress with feathered bonnet.



This delightful picture, about which hovered the sentiment of a nation, vanished under the arch all too soon for the multitude. Then came another pause until at the stroke of half-past nine the guns announced that the King and Queen had started. Heralded by resounding cheers the longest and most sumptuous and most significant of the three processions moved along the Mall. If those that had preceded were impressive in their magnificence, what can be said of this procession in which were represented the majesty and the might of the British race and Empire? Great officers of state in glowing uniform, aides-de-camp of the Army and Navy, and equestrians resplendent in uniform headed the great array. Lord Roberts was among them, and received the tribute of his renown; but the eyes of the multitude rested longest on the amazing splendour of the dress and the magnificent horses of the Indian Princes who shared the triumph of their brothers-in-arms.

#### The Golden Coach.

The centre and soul of this gleaming pageant was the golden coach with the eight cream-coloured ponies in trappings of crimson and gold, with postillions and groomers of gorgeous attire.

A nobler or more exquisite carriage never bore King or Queen to their crowning. And never were Sovereigns acclaimed with more fervour. The Queen wore a dress of white and gold, and on her right sat the King in purple mantle and cape of ermine, with the crimson cap of state on his head. They were visible to all, and received with manifest pleasure a demonstration of loyalty and affection that was unmistakable in its heartiness, and has certainly not been surpassed for sincerity in any reign.

At their side rode Lord Kitchener. His stern face, relaxed into a smile as he heard the cheers that were for him, and as he turned to look upon the armed retinue of India and the Dominions. And proud and worthy, too, were these horsemen of Hindustan and the Dominions beyond the sea of their place in the escort of their Sovereign. Their warlike presence gave an imposing and picturesque finish to a pageant which, whether regarded as a spectacle or as a manifestation of imperial power, was superb in every detail.

For the first time the gate of the central arch was opened, and their Majesties passed through their progress to the Abbey.

From the moment the royal procession started from the palace, till the King and his Consort returned, consecrated by the sanction of religion to their high office, there was no break or pause in the fulness of the delight of the assembled multitude. The streets were a veritable sea of humanity, every race and colour was found amid the panoply of war.

At two o'clock the guns thundered once more to salute the King and Queen on their return from Westminster. In this journey the order of the processions was reversed, and their Majesties, crowned and vested with the insignia of regal authority received the first tribute of affection of their people.

The fervour of the greeting will be to them a memory and inspiration, for one great ovation followed them through the longer round by Whitehall and Piccadilly till they safely reached again the seclusion of the palace.

#### IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Many pictures, precise and full of meaning and beauty, passed before the eyes of those who waited in the Abbey: they passed in such steady succession that the long hours led not to weariness but to the sort of excitement that for the most part only drama and action can give. When at last the great guns, here dimly heard, boomed the news of the King's departure from Buckingham Palace we seemed already to have been translated, like Dante in his vision, through many circles of ecstasy. Had we really served at no more than the prelude? The spoli of the Abbey, where had been crowned every king save one since Harold fell at Hastings, had fallen in progressive power on us all; but it was joined with "touches of things human" that rose to the dignity of the Abbey itself.

This assembling of the people was not pagantry, or pomp, or ritual, or ordered ceremonial so deeply rooted in history as to overwhelm the mind; but as natural and simple as the fine, straight Saxon words of the services to come, and in spite of the cumulative grandeur and flood of majestic colour, remained natural to the end. A little girl, wide-eyed and frankly wondering, tripped along the great nave. Admiral Togo, in the heavy gold of his naval uniform, touched the shoulder of his neighbour, General Nogi, and Count Tota, in blue cloth adorned with a shining star, turned this way and that to admire the scene almost as frankly as the children. The American Ambassador, in simple dress, gave contrast to a representative of the East in light blue and a dress of gleaming white. The naturalness owed much to the Duke of Norfolk, whom no scarlet or gold robes of his quiet and natural demeanour. He was in the Abbey among the earliest.

The entrance through the quiet cloisters, now almost deserted, the glimpses of green leaves here and there through an arch made a natural prelude. But one glimpse was vouchsafed before the hour of assembling, which gave a mystical atmosphere to all that was afterwards seen and heard. Looking from the east, behind and above the altar, the whole fabric of the Abbey appeared as one mystical cross. The tiers of seats, the people themselves, the Venetian cloth of silver thread and embossed velvet hid the recesses and chapels and open arches which on other days decorate and confuse the cruciform structure of the minister. For a moment, looking down from the precipice edge of the deep blue carpet and held in by the time-fretted walls suggested—

—still waters between walls of shadowy granite in a gleaming pass—

and far away through and beyond the west door mysterious figures moved in a blue wash of light like denizens of a cave.

But soon the cruciform pattern, the picture of the cross, impressed itself and afterwards never left the mind; even at the last when the King and Queen were imperially enthroned on the dais in the centre, they seemed to be a part of the cross; and it was felt that they must inspire mystical virtues from the very place of their enthronement.

As the lights were lit below the triforium, the broken radiance from coloured windows and white light from the clerestory made with it a layer of light that cleft the interior horizontally into three layers; and so, there were three crosses—one dim and misty in the roof, one bright with daylight in the midst, one glorious in azure and scarlet and gold below.

The cross lay at first gemless in the light of morning, but the settings prepared. Looking at the white books in each seat and still one might have said tickled and labelled. For three hours looking from above we saw the gems dropped in one by one by unpremeditated, unheeded art, till every niche was filled and the cross lay heavy and gorgeous with jewels, ruby and amethysts and chrysoprase, covering the whole save for the band down the centre. When all was complete the rich colours, the people who wore the gems, seemed to have "suffered a sea change" into the more rich and rare quality of diamond. The robes of the peeresses that had swept in splendid waves of crimson up the aisles disappeared, and their ranks became unbroken white, white tapers and miniver and ermine, and gleaming diamonds. The coronets which they held in their hands or placed by their side were but dots of crimson. The triumphant colour of ceremonial had given place to a brilliant white. The whole Abbey became suddenly a wall of light, focussed or set off by the scarlet uniforms and judges' robes which reflected light with just such vibrant energy as the crimson of the peers and peeresses' robes had absorbed it. The particular jewels that had caught the eye were swallowed up in the general radiance. They no longer filled the eye, but must be picked out with trouble.

The eye and ear were at the last so flooded with impressions that qualities lost all distinction.

The towering pointed arch, column, and architrave and mulioned window grew to fit the fine description as "frozen music" when from the centre of the choir screen—which some visitors thought had been built for the occasion—the first orchestral music rang. One thought quite naturally of "trumpet colours" and the "incense of light," and the ages were mingled in like confusion in this "aere sown in deed with the richest royalist seed."

All so far was prelude, the massing of forces. It was the hour for event. "In the morning upon the day of Coronation early," says the rubric, "care is to be taken that the ampulla be filled with oil and, together with the spoon, laid ready upon the altar in the Abbey Church," and the bringing in of the regalia by the Chapter of Westminster is the first ceremony of the day. The orchestra heralded it with the strains of Bach's almost godlike chorale, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," set to our hymn "Rejoice to-day with one accord." Again and again before the arrival of the King the march of this tremendous music was introduced by the orchestra, binding interval and event into the unity of a great poem. At the sound the procession moved from the door in the north transept, and in slow pomp crowns and orb and sceptres and all the historical regalia were borne to the altar.

The procession circled in front of the peeresses in the transept round the dais, across the view of the peers in the south transept, and so past the chairs of Recognition to the altar, where they were laid down by the Dean slowly and reverently. "O God, our help in ages past," to the tune of Croft's "St. Ann," was sung, and once more the procession formed and carried back the regalia all the length of the nave. Alone on the white cloth of the altar lay on a white cushion the Holy Bible soon to be given as "the living oracle of God" to the anointed King.

Looking down from the triforium the scene was, as it were, pencilled and chiselled out into an unforgettable pattern. Over the altar screen the scarlet canopy over the Confessor's tomb left only the gold cross visible. Above the altar the gold plate of St. Paul's and Westminster and the Chapel Royal sought reflection in the pure white of the altar cloth, on which the Bible lay distinct, even to its fine gold lines and the crimson ribbon. Three Eastern carpets of rare design, the first bold and gorgeous, the others delicate with the soft gradations of Persian artists, lead from the altar to the dais. The two chairs of Recognition on the north side in front of the royal box, and the Coronation chair, the primeval stone turned to the altar, are the only furnishings of the holy space where the crowning, the final consecration, is to take place. Bishops in two lines in front of the Pembroke tombs are as yet alone adjoined.

The grandeur is massed in the transepts, and by an accident of incalculable virtue to the artist, full of inexpressible symbolism, a gleam of brilliant sunlight, escaping through the flying buttresses and falling aslant through panes of the clerestory windows, lit for a splendid moment the base of the north transept and the beautiful tomb of the Countess Aveline, the first bride to be married—700 years ago—within the Abbey. It added depth to the crimson and raised the white robes to the effulgent quality of silver. The whole place was suffused with the silver mystery of sunlight, and the light seemed to abide as if it were caught and imprisoned there till the imperial thrones were again deserted and the gathered company left the Abbey to its own unpeopled glory. Colour leapt out again as you looked, as when trees turn the silver lining to the wind or a sail "shifts the sun anew."

#### Antiphony of Colour.

A surprising number of the House of Commons, who were seated above the Peeresses, appeared to be in uniform, and both transepts, where the tiers of seats rose above and behind the Peers and Peeresses, almost up to the windows, flashed new colours to and fro as it were antiphonally. Seen framed in the diagonal por-

spective of the arches the Judges of the High Court in scarlet and grey looked like a fire now lit. Away down the long nave dim visions of many folk became at once a vivid mosaic of heads, suggesting the background of a Raphael picture. The choristers were "like saints appearing," and the figure of Sir Frederick Bridge standing erect on the choir screen had a suggestion of some Prospero, inspired by "the sound of music and the voice of words," directing the magic of the elements.

Along the choir stalls and above the pageant of present history grew more than ever salient as one saw with new distinctness the ranks of men manly and famous; in whose presence clasped, to the greatness of the occasion, "the golden keys of the East and West." Here was indeed the epitome of an Empire "boundless as liberty and as ocean free." Such was the gift of a gleam of sunshine.

On another notable occasion, during a climax of pagantry which wrought the spectators to a strange pitch of ecstasy, Mr. Kipling once said, "I think it is the colour that gets in one's throat." It was so now. The new quality lent to the colour of this company, the gold and silver lined uniforms of the Diplomatic Corps, the scarlet of a hundred uniforms, the mingled tints of the Eastern headresses, the "bur-nished livery" of India massed close against the scarlet choir, the bridal effulgence of fair women—all this and more held and foiled within the caves and precipitous walls of the minister, touched the emotions beyond the power of pagantry. And again the children here and there among the grand folk caught the gaze and,

"Like the eye of Heaven shining bright

Did make a sunshine in a shady place."

#### The Prince's Bearing.

The orchestra, in all the grand English music which they interpreted, did nothing more effective than the sudden failure of trumpets which now, as many times before and during the ceremonial, announced the approach of notable events. The sudden military blare turned all attention to the west. The meaning of a "trumpet colour" was now proclaimed indeed when in the blue light beyond the western door appeared Portentous Pursuivant and Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

The summit of colour seemed to have been already reached in the transepts, but it was to be out-topped when the foreign representatives, first heralds of the King's setting forth, swung in a scarlet line through the midst of the Peers to their allotted places. Up to this moment the stillness of the Abbey had scarcely been broken even by the procession of the regalia, so instinct was it with the solemnity of a religious rite. The wonder and emotion of the throng were contemplative. From now to the coming of the King pomp and moving splendour and the suspense of great events changed the mood. The demeanour of the great congregation visibly altered. There was stir and audible hum and the peering of eager faces and hushed questions.

The moment immediately expected was the arrival of the Prince of Wales, announced in the Abbey by a hush from the gathering of 7,000 as complete and impressive as the cheers outside. With his Carter plumes in his hands, he took his stand before the central chair, set out in front of the ranks of Peers, of whom many had gone to meet the King. He stood there, his Carter plumes in hand, a picture as perfect as the eye could desire, princely and manly, an English gentleman on the threshold of manhood. He stood there, bowing with grace in response to the salutations of the great dukes and the officers of state and all who moved to take their part as spectators or participants in the final scene.

Then, as when a little later he took his seat and could look with some freedom at the historic scene before him, he looked what the world knows him to be, an alumnus of whom the nation may be proud. An honest shyness, English and boyish, was expressed in his gestures and movements as he sat there holding his coronet

on his left knee, looking across to the northern transept, straight to the Peeresses opposite, or lifting his eyes to the rank of the House of Commons, catching a glimpse of the High Court judges and their ladies through the arch on the right, and many a distinguished visitor from abroad under the opposite arch.

On either side, as if they were his supporters, were seated the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur or Connaught. Perhaps as a spectacle none of the smaller scenes that preceded the Coronation surpassed in grace and beauty the progress of the princesses of the royal blood. As they passed the Duke of Connaught the trainbearers surrounded their office, the princesses one by one mounted the staircase to fill the one vacant space left round the throne.

All was prepared for the moment of the crowning ceremony. The great officers of state, the lords appointed to carry the regalia in their robes of state, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, conspicuous with the holy initials L.H.S. beaming their office, the bishops, vested in their copes, were now in a serried rank. The paten and the chalice and the Bible were carried to the west door, and a moment later, wondering at the sense of completeness in the scene patterned below we heard the first notes of the great Anthem and the simple Saxon words "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord."

Their Majesties were in the Abbey, now advancing up the long nave to the centre of the Cross.

#### THE CORONATION.

There is a blare of trumpets, a sound of martial music. The choir sings, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord," and the Queen enters with her ladies upon a scene of rare splendour. Gold, scarlet, and white dominate its magnificence. As you look you lose all sense of time. It is by accident that you catch sight in the crowd of a familiar face. You put in from your mind at once. The great names, the great titles, sound in your ears. They are the same names, the same titles as sounded in the ears of our forefathers in the fourteenth century. They who hear them to-day hold them merely in trust. Five hundred years hence, let us hope, the same ceremonies will be enacted, the same names will be heard upon the general tongue as seem venerable to-day.

Another blare of trumpets and there follows the procession of the King. Still the choir sings, "I was glad when they said unto me," and then the King's Scholars of Westminster School cleave the air with their Vivats! "Vivat Regina Maria! Vivat Rex Georgius," they cry, and emphasise at once what is felt throughout the crowning, a sense of intimacy, a link between King and subjects, which held fast unto the end. The boys shout with a sincerity and pride which go to the heart of all their hearers. And then the King and Queen, having passed to their chair and made their humble adoration, the Archbishop demands of the people its recognition of the King.

"Sirs, I here present unto you," he says, "King George, the undoubted King of this realm. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?" And the people with acclamation cries out, "God Save King George." After these words are said, there are no spectators. All are participants in the ceremony. There is no veil of mystery between what in the service is called the Theatre and the rest of the Abbey. Everyone beneath the lofty roof of the Church feels that he has the right to acclaim his own loyalty and reverence. Nor is this all. In this eloquent question and answer is implied the right of the people to choose its King, and the King's "undoubted" right to govern.

And then when the Litany has been sung by two Bishops, and the Creed has been said, the Archbishop of York preaches his sermon, brief and suitable to the occasion. "The great day has come," thus his sermon opens, "Attended by the loving loyalty of millions of his subjects and

uplifted by their prayers, the King is here to receive from God his hallowing and his Crown. In the venerable home of its history and its faith, our Empire comes in to the presence of the King of Kings." He does but anticipate the noble symbolism that is to come by speaking of the sovereignty of service. He shows us the King great above the small interests which perplex the world, the one man who is remote enough from us all to embody in his person the fate and prosperity of the Empire. It is he who interprets to us the sacred cause of peace, justice, and freedom among men. "So help us God!"

#### The Oath.

When the last words of the sermon were spoken the Archbishop administered the Coronation Oath. Again we listened to the drama of kingship. "Sirs, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?" Then comes the answer, spoken in a firm voice: "I am willing." And when the King had laid his hand upon the Bible and signed the transcript of the oath, four Knights of the Garter—the Lords Cadogan, Rosebery, Crewe, and Minto—held over his head the gorgeous canopy of cloth of gold, beneath which he was anointed with holy oil, as Solomon was anointed by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet. Nothing could exceed this impressive scene in beauty and solemnity. The symbolism which is here enacted and which followed proved to us beyond argument that we were not in the presence of a mere pageant, but of a high ceremony which teaches both religion and statecraft. The King is anointed to the service of his people. Every gesture, every invocation made plain the King's consecration and the loyal devotion of his subjects. The golden spurs with which the Lord Great Chamberlain touched his Majesty's heels are the true instruments of chivalry. The same high officer of State girt his Majesty with the sword, whereupon he shall "do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend the widows and orphans."

Thus we were carried from ceremony to ceremony, each with its own purpose and meaning; thus we passed from the stern practicality of our own century to the romance of Tudor England. We saw the King invested with the Ring, the ensign of kingly dignity, with the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of kingly power, with the Sceptre and Dove, the rod of equity and mercy. We saw pass before us those endowed with immemorial privilege. Still the Dean of Westminster invests his Majesty with the Colobium Sindonis; still the Lord of the Manor of Workopp supports his Majesty's right arm.

And then, at last, came the supreme act of the ceremony. The King sat himself down in King Edward's Chair, the chair which contains within it the sacred stone of Stone, the stone whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity and which is the one "primeval monument which binds together the whole Empire." If myths were true, then we might believe that on this stone did Jacob lay his head when he dreamed of the ascending and descending angels, that the son of Georps carried it in worship to Spain, that Scotland received it, hoary with tradition, for the crowning of her Kings. What is certain is that in 1293 it was brought to England, and upon the chair, which contains it, sat George V. in loyal obedience to the reverence of his forefathers.

#### The Crowning.

And as he sat upon King Edward's Chair the Archbishop placed the crown reverently upon his head, the crown which, that no link may be snapped binding us to the past, contains a Sapphire which once shone in Edward the Confessor's ring, and a fair ruby, "great like a rocket ball," which Pedro the Cruel gave to the Black Prince and which Henry V. wore at Agincourt.

As the crown was placed upon the King's head there came the high moment of his hallowing. Again and again the assembled people shouted "God Save the King!" The Peers and Kings of Arms put on their coronets. Everywhere was there acclamation, everywhere was heard the sound of joy. "God Save the King! God Save the King!" was repeated again and again from thousands of loyal throats. And then afar was heard

the booming of the great guns shot off at the Tower. And as the echo of the acclamation died upon the air there was heard the noble prayer, "God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness," and then with a magnificent propriety the choir burst forth into the "Comforts": "Be strong and play the man!" It was a moment of lofty drama which no one who was privileged to be present will ever forget.

In this wonderful ceremony there was no anticlimax. The King was crowned and invested with all the marks of sovereignty and mercy. There were words still to be spoken, which thrilled the hearer with their simple eloquence, as poignantly as any words which had been heard before. The Dean of Westminster took the Bible from the altar and delivered it to the Archbishop, who presented it to the King with these plain and adequate words: "Our gracious King; we present you with this book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the royal law; these are the lively oracles of God." The style is perfect in simplicity. There is not a word to change. You can acknowledge only that every sentence in this great service reaches the height of its occasion.

The Benediction, which followed the presenting of the Holy Bible, expressed the last wish of a loyal people to a prospering Sovereign. "The Lord give you," prayed the Archbishop, "a fruitful country and healthful seasons; victorious fleets and armies; and a quiet Empire; a faithful Senate, wise and upright counsellors and magistrates, a loyal nobility, and a dutiful gentry; a pious and learned and useful clergy; an honest, peaceable, and obedient community." Were this prayer answered, then neither George V. nor England would have any wish left ungratified.

No sooner was the solemn Benediction spoken than the King ascended to his throne, placed on a dais facing the altar. From the point of view of spectacle this was the high masterpiece of the ceremony. About him stood the Archbishops and bishops, in their splendidly embroidered copes, and by their side were ranged the Great Officers, of the Household, who wore the Swords and Sceptres, or who had carried the other Regalia. It was wondrous upon wonder, splendour upon splendour. The blaze of colour, the dignity of bearing, the noble associations with the past, which transfigured the ceremony, will be remembered by those who saw them to the end of time. They will never be adequately described.

#### Feudal Homage.

Then followed the Homage, which is feudalism in act. The Archbishop and his colleagues were the first to do their reverence to the crowned King, and as they knelt before the throne they seemed like an historical picture of the sixteenth century. Customs change; the minds of men assume other habits of thought; yet there is but one way in which homage may be paid to a Sovereign, and as you saw the Archbishop kneel before the King your mind perforce went back beyond Cranmer to the days when Anselm thus, and in no other guise, paid the tribute which he owed to his Lord and King.

And after the bishops came the Prince of Wales, with a grave dignity, which became his youth—a dignity preserved always throughout a long and trying ceremony—to swear fealty to his father. With the true phrase of chivalry did he speak, "I, Prince of Wales, do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folk. So help me God." There in a few lines is the true speech and spirit of feudalism. Nor was this the end. Lightly he touched his father's cheek with his lips. Forthwith the King returned the salute, and the double link of sovereignty and kinship which binds them together was evident to all. A similar debt of homage the other Peers of the realm, doing their coronets, paid to their King.

#### Crowning the Queen.

At the conclusion of the Homage, once more the drums beat and the trumpets sounded. Once more there was an acclamation of the people, all men shouting "God Save King George," not



with the voice of mere ceremony but with a genuine sentiment of heartfelt loyalty. And then the Archbishop left the King enthroned and went to the altar for the crowning of the Queen. Here was another beautiful picture. The Queen, her robe carried by seven ladies, rose and went to her foldstool, between the steps and King Edward's Chair, and there knelt down, beneath a rich canopy of cloth and gold held over her by the four Duchesses of Hamilton, Montrose, Portland, and Sutherland. She, too, was anointed with consecrated oil. She, too, was invested with ring and sceptre. She, too, was crowned by the Archbishop, who as he set it reverently upon her head, said these words which follow: "Receive the crown of glory, honour, and joy. And God, the crown of the faithful, who by our Episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head, enrich your royal heart with His abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues in this life, and with everlasting gladness in the life that is to come." Then the Peers, with a movement of joy, put on their coronets, and the Queen, supported by two bishops, was conducted to the throne, where, having bowed reverently to the King, with a grace which those who saw it will never forget, she took her place on her own throne at his Majesty's side.

#### Loyal Offerings.

Still in loyal devotion to the past, the King and Queen made their offerings. Each of them offered a pall or altar-cloth, to which the King added an ingot of gold of a pound weight and the Queen a mark weight of gold in like manner and after the Communion Service was concluded the King and the Queen, in the final act of this splendid pageant, retired into St. Edward's Chapel, where the King put off his robe of state and was arrayed in his robe of purple velvet. Then, as they came in, they passed out by the west door of the Abbey, the King carrying in his hands the Sceptre and the Orb, the Queen bearing her golden sceptre and her ivory roll, and left all those who had witnessed the ceremony of their crowning the richer by an imperishable memory of splendour and dignity.

As I have said, it was a ceremony also of the past. It proved to us, if, indeed, proof were necessary, by how close a link we are bound in custom and reverence of our forefathers. No country in Europe can show so sublime a continuity of tradition. The crowns, the stones which connect the chain of our complex civilisation with the forces of our mother-earth—the stocks and stones of savage nature—are no more ancient than the beautiful force of words which charmed our ears. When Egfrith was crowned by Offa, his father, more than a thousand years ago, he listened to the same prayers and benedictions which the Archbishop of Canterbury uttered to-day. The sense of Kingship was the same. Only the kingdom differed in extent.

So we cannot but contrast the splendid inheritance which comes to George V. with the modest realm governed by our Saxon Kings. And as the kingdom has increased in extent, so has the kingship grown in responsibility. The great Dominions overseas, now added to the crown of Britain, were in the minds of all those who witnessed the Coronation of King George. The Archbishop of York in his sermon did not make light of the burden laid upon our Sovereign. "He is the servant of the people," said he. "To be among them as he that serves—among the people in this home-land, among the multitudes of India, among the strong young nations overseas, as the one man raised above private and local interests to think of all, to care for all, to unite all in one fellowship of common memories, common ideals, common sacrifices—this is, indeed, a kingly ideal."

#### The Ideal of Kingship.

And it is an ideal which all Englishmen understand. The union of King and subjects is perfect. To quote the Archbishop's sermon once more: "The King comes not alone to his hallowing. He bears his people with him." And he bears with him not only the

people of these isles but the people of every Dominion, every Dependency which acknowledges its loyalty to the English flag.

It is for this reason that no display of scarlet and gold, no beating of drums or blaring of trumpets can be too great for the occasion. We crown our King in the face of the Empire and the world. There were present in the Abbey representatives of all the nations and all the Dominions. They, too, came to pay the tribute of respect to our King and Queen. They, too, added to the splendour of the ceremony. And their very presence brings home to us the added responsibility of our Sovereigns. To be King of Mercia was rather honourable than difficult. But when the Conqueror crossed the seas he made the England that we know. Then Scotland and Ireland were united in the bonds of a single kingdom. Thus we have added to our Empire many Dominions, and not cities but nations pay homage to our King. No longer is the throne a seat of ease and pleasure. Never was it more true what was said by Elizabeth that the crown was pleasanter for them who wore it. And a crown is no lighter to bear because it is put on with all the pomp and circumstance of power. The wisest King that ever was born upon the earth could not take into his hand the Sceptre and the Orb, could not unsheath the Sword of Justice, could not permit the anointing of the holy oil save in a spirit of humbleness and pride, of humbleness that man who is asked to bear so heavy a weight of responsibility, of pride that the duty of governance has fallen to his lot.

Yet, as we witnessed the ceremony of the crowning, as we heard on all sides the reverberation of loyalty, we thought that the bonds which bind King and people are inseparable. On either side is service. The service of the people to its King is matched by the service of the King to his people. As the Archbishop of York said in an eloquent passage, "The King is set to be the leader of his people in the service of God and man. He is servant of God. From God's altar, in the symbols of Sword and Sceptre, of Orb and Crown, he receives his rule. It is a trust committed to a master by His servant. Pray we for our King, that his strong trust in God may keep him faithful to God's great trust."

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## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1911.

A. P. JEANNOU, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Just arrived a Large Stock from Italy,

MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SPAGHETTI,

in Packets of 1 lb. and in Boxes of 45 lbs. [1022]

## THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG  
SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP  
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED.

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992] Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

#### Shipping-Steamers.

### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	LEAVING.
Haitan	Capt. J. S. Rouch	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 1 P.M.
Haiyang	Capt. W. O. Passmore	FRIDAY, 21st July, at 1 P.M.
Haiyang	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 1 P.M.
FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.		(Occupying 3 Days.)
Haimun	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 16th July, at Noon.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS available for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

957]

#### Consignees

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL  
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUETZOW,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods, with

the exception of Opium, Treasure and

Valuables, are being landed and stored

at their risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

West Point Godowns, whence delivery

may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

goods remaining undelivered after the

18th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

18th of July, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the

22nd of July, 1911, or they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by the undersigned.

This steamer brings Cargo

Ex S.S. "Kronprinz" from Zanzibar.

Transhipped at Aden.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [7]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIA

LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KATUNA,"

Captain A. Lee, having arrived from

the above Ports, Consignees of

Cargo are hereby informed that their

goods are being landed at their risk into

the Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company

Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Con-

signees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on Wednes-

day, the 19th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within

fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here,

after which date they cannot be recog-

nized.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

19th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1911. [1269]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NORE,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ

and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-

named vessel are hereby informed that

their Goods are being landed and

placed at their risk in the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s

Godowns at Kowloon, where each Con-

signment will be sorted out Mark by

Mark and delivery can be obtained as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here

unless instructions are given to the

contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst.,

at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected

by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in

the Godowns for examination by the

Consignees' and the Company's sur-

veyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas,

at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival here,

after which date they cannot be re-

cognized. No Claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1911. [4 Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [1248 Hongkong, 17th July, 1911. [74

#### To Sail



The Peninsular & Oriental  
Steam Navigation  
Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEY-  
LON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-  
RANEAN PORTS,  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED  
FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL  
AND AMERICAN PORTS.

#### THE Steamship

"ASSAYE,"

Captain G. W. Cockburn, R.N., carrying  
His Majesty's Mails, will be des-  
patched from this for Bombay, &c., on  
SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1911,  
at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo  
in connection with the Company's s.s.  
"India," 7,900 tons, from Columbo,  
passengers' accommodation in which  
cabin is secured before departure from  
Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for  
France and Tea for London (under  
arrangement) will be transhipped at  
Columbo into the mail steamer proceed-  
ing direct to Marseilles and London;  
other cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed via Bombay by the s.s.  
"Persia," due in London on the 8th  
September, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office  
until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The  
contents and value of all packages are  
required.

For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1911. [4

#### Hongkong-New York.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.  
FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS &  
SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar  
Coast).

S.S. "INVERLYDE"

On or about 27th July, 1911.

For Freight and further information,  
apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1240

CHINESE ENGINEERING  
and  
MINING COMPANY, LD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIEN-  
TSIN LINE.

With liberty to call at intermediate  
ports.

#### THE Steamship

"KWANGPING"

will be despatched for Tientsin about

end of July.

For Freight, apply to

CHINESE ENGINEERING  
and MINING Co., Ltd.,

16, Alexandra Buildings,  
or

CHANG FAT YUEN,  
32, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1239

## DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

ELECTRICIANS.



